The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1890. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HARD TIMES IN THE CITY.

It is certain that more than two thousand girls, engaged in the various departments of mantilla and cloak-making, are already out of employment. Nearly every establishment of numerical importance has reduced the number of hands from one-third to one-half, and some of them more. BULPIN'S establishment, before the failure, afforded employment to from six to eight hundred girls; and MCKENZIE'S establishment in Canal-street, before his failure, gave employment to over two hundred girls, all of whom have been discharged with the exception of two. But the discharges have not all been occasioned by the panic. The Fall and Winter goods are nearly all made up, and when that is the case it is customary to reduce the number of hands until the time when they commence making up for the Spring and Southern trade. The quantity manufactured has been less than for two years previous, in consequence of the favor which the new styles of Shawls finds with the ladies; a fact which caused a curtailment of the quantity manufactured near the close of the regular making-up season, and threw very many out of employment at an earlier day than usual. The effect of the panic will be felt more as the cause of delay in commencing to make up for the Spring and Southern trade.

The bonnet business has not suffered so much as many other trades, although there is not so much doing as is common at this season. The stock of Fall bonnets is not so large as usual. The principal manufacturers are endeavering to make up in accordance with each day or week's demand, so that there have not been so many employed, and, as the demand continues, there have not been so many discharged. The decrease is estimated at from 800 to 1,000 hands.

The jewelry business is already seriously affected. Several establishments that have employed from twenty to fifty men have discharged, some one-third and others one-half their usual number. But as the quantity of jewelry manufactured here is but small in comparison with the quantity imported, the curtailment in the number of men employed in manufacturing is not large. The effect of the pressure comes chiefly upon the wholesale and retail dealers. A heavy importer of French jewelry, in Nassau-street, informed our reporter that he was the only person who had entered his establishment in three weeks. He had had no purchasers, neither had there been any one sufficiently curious as to how he was getting along, to stop in and inquire. All through the City the trade is nearly at a "stand-still."

Messrs. STARR & UNDERHILL, No. 127 Maiden-lane, who have recently suspended, were largely engaged in the manufacture of hats, which were made in Bloomfield, Orange and Newark, N. J., and Stapleton, Staten Island. They furnished employment to about 300 hands who are now thrown out of work. Their payments were from $1,000 to $1,800 every Saturday. They had discounting facilities with the country banks, which, one after another, were obliged to contract their discounts, compelling them to seek elsewhere for the means to pay their hands. They have sold goods on eight months, to the large trade in St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all the principal cities. From present indications they see no prospect of a resumption of business for months to come, by the hat manufacturers to whom they have given employment.

In Danbury and Bethel, Conn., the people are almost wholly employed in the manufacture of hats. Not less than from 1,500 to 2,000 persons find employment there, all of whom have been deprived of business by the interruption of this branch of trade. The principal hat-makers, with the number of persons employed in each, as nearly as could be ascertained, are:

In Danbury.		G. M. Hoyt	75
Tweedy & White	400	H. & P. Durant	75
Crofutt, Bates & Wyman	150	Edward Fillow	75
		N. Seely	75
Tweedy Brothers	250	Wm. C. Shepard	50
Benedict & Montgom'y	200	F. & C. H. Shepard	50
Crosby, Hoyt & Co.	150	E. M. Benedict	25
E. Sturtivant	300	George Hickok	50
F. Nichols	50	Sherman Ferry	25
In Bethel.		Hickok & Starr	100
O. Benedict	150		
Total			2,250

All these establishments are winding up and finishing what is on hand, but they are not manufacturing one new hat. There is, they say, a large demand for the goods, but they have no money to pay the hands with, and must therefore stop. The proprietors of one of the largest houses say they will not resume, at any rate, before the first of January.

FRANK & STRAUS, No. 51 Vesey street, clothiers, (failed,) employed from 175 to 200 hands, all of whom are thrown out of employment. Every girl and man, however, were paid off before they were discharged.

JAMES SOMERVILLE & BROTHER, bookbinders, No. 43 Centre-street, have discharged 15 hands recently—five men and ten women. They have 135 persons at work at present; their usual number is 150.

ELLIS & STARR, bookbinders, No. 114 Nassau-street, have not discharged any yet, but expect to be compelled to within a few days. They have about 90 hands at work, two-thirds of whom are females.

There are in the City any quantity of persons engaged in manufacturing and vending patented articles; few are employed in the production and sale of each, but their aggregate number is large. These are generally but little affected by the present financial crisis. The effect of a distribution of labor is generally to secure to each laborer his allotted portion as long as the concern which employs him continues a single degree above the zero of total suspension. As long as these manufacturers in a small way continue to do business at all, their three or four hands each are pretty certain of retaining their places.

One of our reporters yesterday visited the Crystal Palace, with a view to ascertaining from those who have charge of various home-manufactured articles on exhibition there what the effect of the present money convulsions upon persons engaged in the manufacture of their several articles of trade has been. From the statements of these individuals it would appear that there has been no discharging of hands and no contemplation of doing so on their part. It is noticeable, however, that there are some patent-rights for sale just now.

HAGAR & CO.'S TYPE-FOUNDRY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We wish to correct the following statement in your paper this morning in regard to ourselves:

"WM. HAGAR, Jr., & Co.'s Type-foundry, No. 38 Gold-street, gives employment, at present, to fifteen or twenty men; they usually have twenty-five or thirty at work."

We desire to say that the usual number of hands employed by us is from sixty to seventy, and we have at present about half this number at work. In other particulars your statement is correct.

WM. HAGAR, JR., & CO.

A GLEAM OF SUNSHINE.—During the last week there has been a movement in freights, which gives some buoyancy to the shipping interest; and the stevedores, and grain measurers, at least, have been busy.

Among the vessels loading for Europe, the following are loading grain for Liverpool:

	Bushels.
Ship Cultivator will take about	27,000
Ship J. J. Boy will take about	29,000
Ship Bridgewater will take about	30,000
Ship C. Lawrence will take about	30,000
Ship Caravan will take about	26,000
Ship Lady Franklin will take about	26,000
Ship America will take about	12,000
Ship Dreadnought will take about	29,000
Ship Calhoun will take about	35,000
Ship Isaac Webb will take about	26,000
Ship Ashburton will take about	19,000
Ship Resolute will take about	28,000
Ship Middelsex will take about	28,000
Ship Star of the West will take about	20,000
Ship Compromise will take about	18,000
Total	383,000

THE TROUBLES AT THE BERGEN TUNNEL.—The men thrown out of employment by the suspension of work on the Bergen Tunnel, are manifesting considerable dissatisfaction and uneasiness at their situation. When the work was suspended, on Saturday last, there was about half a month's pay due the men, and Mr. MALLORY, the contractor, told them that he could not pay them until the 15th of the month, which was the regular pay-day, at the same time assuring them that the work would be resumed before that time. The majority of the men appeared at the time to be satisfied with this arrangement, but their idleness has bred discontent and a fear that they were to be cheated out of the money due them, and yesterday morning several hundred of them went to Mr. MALLORY's office in a body and demanded their pay. Upon being informed that it was impossible to comply with their demand, they were very much dissatisfied, and threatened to tear up the track and destroy the property about the works. A number of them sued out attachments, upon which the horses and carts and tools belonging to the contractor were seized. During the whole of yesterday the men, to the number of five or six hundred, were gathered in groups along the avenue fronting the works, discussing the prospects of getting their pay and a renewal of work. Up to last evening, however, there was no evidence of disturbance among them, and it is hoped by those interested that the pending difficulty will pass over without an outbreak; but the possibility of a disturbance has prompted the authorities of Hudson City to notify the militia to be in readiness for duty at a moment's warning.

Mr. MALLORY expects to be able to resume work again next week.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

THE KANSAS ELECTION.

Contradictory Reports of the Results.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 8.

A gentleman who left Leavenworth, Kansas, on Monday at noon, says that the election was progressing very slowly there. The Free-State men had complete possession over the polls, and were casting all the votes. If all the votes were not polled by Monday the election would be continued until Tuesday. At Delaware the Free-State men hold control of the polls, and it was conceded that PARROTT would beat RANSOM for Congress. No disturbance had taken place up to noon on the day the gentleman left. We expect to receive full returns to-day.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 8—1 P. M.

The Mail Boat arrived at Fooneville this evening, but brought no dispatches in regard to the Kansas election, and her officers knew nothing concerning it. The boat passed Leavenworth on Monday. All was then quiet and the voting was proceeding slowly.

The river is very low and the mails very irregular.

The steamer *St. Mary*, from Leavenworth on Tuesday morning, also arrived at Boonville to-night. Her officers report that, as far as heard from, RANSOM was ahead of PARROTT for Congress, and that the Democrats were celebrating their success.

Late advices state that the Republicans were 200 ahead in Leavenworth and the Democrats 300 ahead at Wyandotte. The impression prevailed that PARROTT was elected to Congress and that the Democrats would have a majority in the Legislature.

The General Assembly of Vermont.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Thursday, Oct. 8.

The General Assemly of Vermont convened here to-day.

The House harmoniously organized by the choice of GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, of Burlington, Speaker, and GEORGE R. THOMPSON, Clerk.

In the Senate CLARK H. CHAPMAN, of Ludlow, was elected Secretary, and Rev. F. W. SHELTON, of Montpelier, Chaplain.

The Governor will deliver his message to-morrow.

Georgia Election.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Oct. 8.

The majority of A. H. STEVENS, Democrat, for Congress in the Eighth District, is 1,257.

In the Sixth District JAMES JACKSON, Democrat, is certainly elected by at least 1,000 majority.

Election of a United States Senator from Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 8.

ANDREW JOHNSON, the present Governor of the State, was elected to-day as successor to Hon. JAMES C. JONES in the United States Senate.

The Niagara at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 8—10 P. M.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, from Liverpool *via* Halifax, was telegraphed below at eight o'clock this evening, but, in consequence of the lowness of the tide, has not yet reached her dock. She will, however, probably, come up by midnight, and her mails for the South will be forwarded to New-York by the land train *via* New Haven, to-morrow morning, where they will be due at 5 P. M.

BOSTON, Thursday, 11 P. M.

The *Niagara* has just reached her dock. The news appears to have been fully anticipated by the dispatch over the wires from Halifax.

New-York State Fair.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Oct. 8.

This is the third day of the Fair, and the weather continues good. It is estimated that 50,000 people are on the grounds to-day. Very great interest in the Fair is manifested everywhere. Every avenue approaching the grounds is filled with vehicles of all descriptions for the conveyance of passengers to and fro. Not an accident has happened to mar the pleasure of the occasion. The receipts of the Fair today were $7,000, and the total receipts thus far, $13,000. A large crowd is expected to-morrow to hear EDWARD EVERETT.

Earthquake at the West.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 8.

About 4 o'clock this morning a violent shock of an earthquake was felt here. Seven minutes later another shock, less severe, was felt. They made the most substantial buildings tremble, and overturned small articles in dwellings. The shocks were also felt at Springfield, Ill.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Thursday, Oct. 8.

Three distinct shocks of an earthquake, at intervals of five minutes, were felt here about four o'clock this morning. The first shock was so violent as to demolish chimneys and awaken citizens.

From Forfolk.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER JANE INGRAHAM—THE YELLOW FEVER.

NORFOLK, Va., Thursday, Oct. 8.

The schooner *Jane Ingraham*, from Rockland for City Point, was lost on the Sand Shoals on the 4th instant. Her crew was saved.

The schooner *Vapor*, from Savannah for New-York, has arrived here; five of her crew being sick with the yellow fever.

Murder at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Thursday, Oct. 8.

Three persons entered to-day the second story of a house of an aged German, named WISEMAN, who lived with his daughter in a secluded spot on the East Liberty Road, near Pittsburg. Their object, it is supposed, was to commit a rape on the daughter, who first discovered their entrance into the house. WISEMAN, while protecting his child, received several blows from a heavy iron bar on the head, fracturing his skull. He died shortly afterwards. Three men, named JAMES KELLEY, JOHN RICHARDS and DANIEL DENNY, have been arrested as the perpetrators of the outrage, and circumstances strongly implicate them.

Accident on the Erie Railroad.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Oct. 8.

At noon to-day an engine on the New-York and Erie Railroad ran into the way express train, east of the Buffalo and Erie Road, at the crossing of the two roads in this City. Several persons were seriously but not fatally injured. Nobody was killed. The train was heavily loaded with passengers on their way to the State Fair. There were no through passengers on the train.

The Loan for the Deficiency in the Sinking Fund.

ALBANY, Thursday, Oct. 8.

The proposals for a new loan of half a million of dollars, for the deficiency in the Sinking Fund, were opened to-day, and, the bids being unsatisfactory, the loan was not taken.

Townsend the Alleged Murderer.

MERRITSVILLE, C. W., Thursday, Oct. 8.

The trial of TOWNSEND, the alleged murderer, is postponed until the next Assizes, in order to procure witnesses from California.

The Steamship Tennessee at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 8.

The steamship *Tennessee*, from New-York on the 30th ult., has arrived here and is advertised to run between this city and Vera Cruz.

The Steamship Thomas Swann.

NORFOLK, Va., Thursday, Oct. 8.

The steamship *Thomas Swann*, for New-York from Charleston, put in here for coal this morning.

Eighth Anniversary of the American Bible Union.

On Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, the Union and its friends convened for the transaction of business in the First Baptist Church, Broome-street, in this City, Rev. T. ARMITAGE, D. D., President, in the chair. The floor and galleries of the building were crowded.

After singing a hymn, "Awake my soul, &c.," Rev. W. B. TOLAN, of Connecticut, and Rev. ISAAC N. HILL, N. J., led in prayer.

The following Committees were then appointed on nominations: Rev. N. A. Caldwell, Canada; Rev. J. Farquharson, Maine; W. C. McIntosh, Esq., Penn.; Professor W. K. Pendleton, Va.; G. A. Merrim, Esq., N. Y.; S. T. Hillman, Esq., N. Y.

On Arrangements—Rev. S. Remington, N. Y.; Rev. C. J. Hopkins, N. Y.; Charles Farquharson, Esq., Md.; Rev. W. W. Meach, Mass.; A. Macdonald, Esq., N. Y.

Committees were ordered on the following subjects: On English, German, Spanish and Siamese Scripture; on publications, on scripture distribution, and on obituaries.

During the interval occupied in the formation of the above Committees, the Association was engaged in devotional exercises, Dr. ARMITAGE presiding.

The Committee on Nominations reported the permanent officers for the ensuing year, the list being accepted and adopted.

At 10½, the preliminary arrangements being concluded, the Convention after a brief interval, re-assembled. A hymn was sung. The 91st Psalm was read by Rev. Mr. KITCHILL, of Penn., and prayer was offered by Rev. S. ADSIT, of Auburn, N. Y.

The Report of the Treasurer, E. PARMLY, Esq., was then presented as follows:

The American Bible Union in Account with E. Parmly, Treasurer.

Dr. Oct. 7, 1857—To cash paid as follows:	
To English Scriptures	$22,833 69
To Spanish Sciptures	571 38
To German Scriptures	214 40
To German Scriptures, per J. G. Oncken	3,279 62
To J. G. Oncken, moneys received for him	2,168 92
To Home and Foreign Missions, etc., by donors' request	990 14
To Publications	5,075 51
To Agents' salaries	5,901 29
To Agents' expenses	1,773 87
To Officers and Assistants	3,968 73
To Bad Bills and discount	289 45
To rent of Managers and Officers rooms	250 00
To General Contingencies	349 89
To Printing and filling Certificates	46 87
Balance	249 13
Total	$47,962 89
Cr. Oct. 1, 1856—By Balance	$2,508 90
Oct. 1, 1857—By cash received from sales of Publications	4,979 73
By Cash received from Life Members, Directors, Churches, Associations, Auxiliaries, etc.	40,474 26
Total	$47,962 89

Audited, SYLVESTER PIER.

The adoption of the report was moved in a brief address by Rev. J. BRAY, of Maryland, and seconded by Rev. J. Q. ADAMS, of this City.

The President, Dr. ARMITAGE, then delivered the annual Presidential address. It was an elegant production, not exclusively argumentative, but interesting from its frequent introduction of familiar and personal illustrations.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Part of the interval having been occupied by addresses from Messrs. FARQUHARSON, Maine; C. J. HOPKINS, W. H. WYCKOFF, the Secretary, P. F. JONES, New-York, and others, the afternoon session was inaugurated by devotional exercises, in which Rev. JESSE HARTWELL, of Wisconsin, and Rev. L. O. GRENELL, late missionary in California, were engaged. After which the adoption of the report read at the morning session, was moved and seconded in brief terms by Rev. Mr. MORTON, of New-Jersey, and Professor CHALON, (editor of the Philadelphia *Christian Annual*,) of Pennsylvania.

The rest of the session was devoted to what the Chairman designated as a "free conference," open to all, many ministers and laymen speaking effectively.

EVENING SESSION.

After the usual introductory devotional services, Professor PENDLETON, of Bethany College, Virginia, delivered an elaborate address upon the mischiefs arising from mis-translation of the Scriptures.

Rev. Mr. CALDWELL, from Canada, followed, commencing with an eulogy upon the memory of the late Dr. CONE. God had never allowed any of his favorite projects to be nursed and kissed and hugged to death by human kindness and patronage. So of the Bible Union.

The annual report presented no special features, the income differing little from that of last year. The list of officers does not materially vary.

SECOND DAY.—THURSDAY.

After the opening of the morning session with the usual devotional exercises, the minutes of the proceedings of the previous day were read by the Recording Secretary, and reports were received from the chairman of committees on various subjects. Rev. ISAAC HILL, from the Committee on German Scriptures reported that since last session $16,899 94 had been collected and appropriated for the circulation of the scriptures in Germany.

Professor MURPHY presented the report on Siamese Scriptures, and Rev. W. S. HALL, Penn., that on Obituaries; Rev. D. S. BURNETT, that on Distribution of the Scriptures; Rev. W. C. CRONK, that on Publications. The report contained among other matters, the following expression: "The liberty of unlicensed printing has degenerated into the liberty of unlicensed lying."

Professor CHALON thought the Union were not censors of the Press, and moved the withdrawal of the above expression, which the President characterized as offensive. The Committee agreed to expunge that paragraph. And so amended the report was adopted.

Professor CHALON, then, by request, delivered a composition in blank verse, eulogistic of the American Bible Union.

Professor PENDLETON, of Bethany, Va., then delivered the remainder of an unfinished address from yesterday. It was a careful and masterly production, and was received with attention.

The remainder of the morning session was chiefly devoted to the recitation of an address to the American and Foreign Bible Society, in reference to the will of the late Miss AMELIA MARIA CONE, sister of the late Dr. CONE. It appears that the lady had bequeathed $3,000 to that Society, but wished previously to her death to change her bequest in favor of the American Bible Union. The matter was neglected until too late, and all the surviving heirs now wish the other Society to renounce the donation in their favor.

Copies of wills, and various affidavits, were read by the Secretary.

A communication from Rev. T. J. CONANT, D. D., was ordered to be printed in the minutes.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Afternoon Session was attended by more than 1,200 persons. Two addresses were delivered; the first by

JAMES EDWARDS, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the Bible Revision Association, Louisville, Kentucky, a Society coöperative with the Bible Union in its aims and duties. The remarks of Mr. EDWARDS had reference to the state of the text when the translation of 1611 was prepared, and the state of it now. He had rather trust the mass of the people with the knowledge of the amount and nature of mis-translations than trust that knowledge to the merely learned.

Rev. E. S. GALLUP, of Madison University, followed in an address appropriate to the Anniversary—learned, solid and thoughtful.

The Report of the Committee, in reference to Miss CONE's will, was brought up by the Chairman, (Rev. M. REMINGTON,) of Brooklyn. It stated that due application had been made to the American and Foreign Bible Society, and that no answer had been vouchsafed to such application. The Committee recommend the publication of the whole of the documents They desire that friends will not, in their testamentary bequests, forget the facts.

Rev E. S. BURNETT objected to the adoption of a report authorizing or recommending such publication. Nothing would be gained by it. The bequest was lost. Remonstrance, however just, would only stir up strife: was it wise to tell the world that a Christian institution had acted unjustly. Enough was known about it.

Rev. Mr. GALE was of a similar opinion.

Rev. Mr. COLE deprecated newspaper discussion or a pen-and-ink-war on this subject, even with the right perfectly on his own side.

The Chairman of the Committee urged the publication. There was nothing to stir up strife. Legally, the other society had done right. Miss CONE undoubtedly itended to alter her will. The appeal had been made upon such knowledge, and it had been resisted upon technical grounds. The public would not be injured, nor the Union, by a correct statement of the whole matter.

Rev. Mr. BURNETT moved that the whole matter be laid on the table. The motion was seconded. However he would not object to refer the matter to the Board.

There was also a motion to recommit. Lost. Ultimately the subject was laid on the table with instructions to the Secretary to inform friends concerned.

The Corresponding Secretary then offered a resolution, which was subsequently canceled by referring the previous action to the Committee, with power.

Resolved, That the scholars appointed by the Board upon the Final Committee are approved, and any specifications in the plan adopted at the last meeting which have been found incompatible with the employment of scholars of such qualifications, but which do not affect the principles of the Union, are hereby rescinded.

Thanks to the ladies were voted for the ample collation; and next, thanks to the reporters and conductors of the secular Press for "their generous reports."

Rev. Mr. STRICKLAND, a converted actor, a gentleman of distinguished educational ability, then addressed the Convention. He argued for the propriety of the movement.

The Report on the English Scriptures was read by Professor PENDLETON, after which the Convention adjourned until evening.

EVENING SESSION.

After tea, the interval was spent until 7 o'clock in devotional exercises, and in free conference of a most animated character.

PICKPOCKETS.

On the reassembling of the Convention, the President warned all present against pickpockets. Several gentlemen had been deprived of their pocket-books, and attempts had been made at the abstraction of watches.

The report on obituaries was read, and references were made to the loss of Mr. W. COLGATE, New-York, and A. D. KELLY, of Baltimore, (one of the Vice-Presidents,) also Rev. ISAAC NEWELL, Illinois, and Mrs. ANNA M. PARMLEY, wife of the Treasurer, Dr. E. PARMLEY, a woman of marked character, cheerful, laborious, the centre of a large social circle. In her death the Union has sustained the loss of a dear and warm friend.

The President then delivered the closing discourse, in reference to the death of Deacon W. COLGATE, from the Epistle of James, ch. 2, 23: "*He was called the Friend of God*," an effort which arrested the closest attention of a very crowded audience.

After the benediction, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board met yesterday evening, President CLANCY in the chair.

A petition (accompanied by a resolution to the same effect) was presented from the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, asking leave to lay down a side-track on Fourth-avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Thirtieth streets. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

The petition of the property-owners on Forty-Third-street to regulate and pave from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River was referred to the Committee on Roads.

PUBLIC RELIEF FOR THE POOR.

Alderman MCSPEDON presented the following petition in relation to Public Works:

Whereas, Owing to the present state of monetary affairs arising from the stringency of the Money Market and other causes, it may be expected that honest labor will be paralyzed for a time, by throwing out of employment a very large class of our people who are dependent upon their daily labor for the support of themselves and their families; and,

Whereas, Every effort is being made to maintain the high and honorable position of our merchants, so far as public credit is concerned; and

Whereas, It is the duty of the Common Council to aid in the laudable object of maintaining the credit and integrity of our City, as well as to protect those who may suffer from the vicissitudes of business; and,

Whereas, The City has taken land for the purposes of a Central Park, and for the construction of a new reservoir, and as yet very little has been done on either; and,

Whereas, It is believed that a great deal may be done to ameliorate the condition of the poor by putting such work into operation during the next few months, thus guarding in a measurable degree against the distress and suffering which may be anticipated amongst the laboring classes; therefore,

Resolved, That the subject of putting into operation our public works, particularly such as the improvement of our Central Park, be referred to the Committee on Lands and Places, to report upon a plan whereby a large class of our working men may be employed during the coming Winter.

This was referred to the Committee on Lands and Places, in accordance with the suggestion of the petition itself.

A resolution to the following effect was offered and supported by Alderman TUCKER:

Resolved, That his Honor, the Mayor, be requested to compel the proprietors of the different stage lines to have their stages driven at as nearly a uniform speed as possible—that is, six miles per hour, as the law requires, neither faster nor slower, except when the taking in of passengers or the crowded condition of the street requires the drivers to vary from the fixed rate of speed.

Adopted.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Numerous reports from the Committee on Finance, recommending the remission or correction of taxes on property, real or personal, were received and adopted.

A resolution by Alderman CLANCY, providing that the Committee on Ordinances be directed to consider and report an ordinance for the protection of advertising cards and show-bills posted throughout the City from destruction by wanton or designing persons, was adopted.

The report of the Finance Committee in favor of paying $107 to the New-York *Tribune* for advertising, was adopted.

A report from the Committee of Assessments in favor of confirming assessment list for sewer in Clinton-street, between Grand and Broome, was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Salaries and Officers, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in increasing the salary of Joseph Leon to $30 per month for services performed at the Second District Police Court, was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Finance, in favor of amending the report of the Board of Councilmen, donating to the managers of the New-York Juvenile Asylum the sum of $1,200, by reducing the donation to $500, was debated at length and eventually amended by a resolution providing that the appropriation amount to the original sum of $1,200.

The report of the Committee on Finance, in favor of concurring with the other Board in an increase of the rate of interest on revenue bonds from 6 to 7 per cent., was adopted.

The Finance Committee presented a report in favor of paying John McGrahan a sum between $5,000 and $6,000 for removing the dead bodies exposed by the street encroachments on Potter's Field, a distance of eighty feet back, and for re-interring them there.

A very animated debate occurred on the report. In answer to the objections raised by Aldermen BLUNT and TUCKER, based mainly on the facts that the charge ($3) for removing each body was too much, and that the contractor for opening the street had no authority to depute the job of removal to another person,

Alderman MCSPEDON, the Chairman of the Committee, explained that though neither the Mayor nor City Inspector had been examined before the Committee, yet that the Chairman of a previous Finance Committee had, and that if the Committee took all the testimony that might be suggested on every subject presented to them, it would be physically impossible for them to perform so exhausting a task.

The report was recommitted.

The Committee on Ferries, to whom was referred a resolution in favor of establishing a ferry between the foot of Jackson-street, East River, to Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn, reported in favor thereof, and offered a resolution directing the Comptroller to advertise, forthwith, the ferry franchise for ten years, under the same conditions as the Union Ferry Company, so far as applicable, and return the lease to the Common Council for confirmation. The report was adopted.

A report concurring with the Board of Councilmen in favor of paying each member of the Common Council the sum of $100 for carriage-hire, includng that for the year 1856, was presented.

Alderman TUCKER opposed it, and moved that $25 be substituted for $100.

Alderman BLUNT moved to amend by striking out the words "for the year 1856."

After considerable debate the motion to adopt the report was lost for want of a constitutional vote.

Alderman HOFFMIRE, the Chairman of the Committee on opening Albany-street, asked that the Committee be discharged.

Alderman HEALY, as one of that Committee, declared his unwillingness to consent to a discharge, because the Committee had never been formally called together.

Alderman TUCKER made some remarks on the inefficiency of this Committee in particular, and of all the other Committees in general.

Alderman CLANCY was unable to see by what course of reasoning the gentleman from the Eighth (TUCKER) felt warranted in considering that everybody was incapable of serving on a Committee save himself, (TUCKER,) and wanted to know whether this Board was composed of one or twenty-two members. He hoped the Alderman of the Fifth (HOFFMIRE) would withdraw his request for the discharge of the Committee of which he was Chairman.

A call of the House was made, and it appearing that a quorum was not present, an adjournment took place till Monday next.

The Turf for 1857.

GREAT MATCH AGAINST TIME.—Time vs. *Prince*, twenty miles in one hour, to a wagon: match for $9,000; Centreville Course, Long Island, Thursday, Oct. 8, the match was $5,000 to $4,000, that the celebrated trotting horse *Prince* could not accomplish the feat; the backers of time paid forfeit. There was a large attendance. Betting was in favor of *Prince*.

Alleged Robbery of £940 Sterling—Two Hungarian Jews in Difficulty—Curious Case.

A very interesting case of alleged robbery came before Recorder SMITH, at his private office, yesterday. On Wednesday evening complaint was made to officer DICKSON, of the Sixth Precinct, in command of that Station-house, that a German, or rather Hungarian Jew, named NATHAN LEVINS, who had been but two weeks in this country, had been robbed of £940 in Bank of England notes. The officer was informed that the thief could be found at a certain house in Pell-street, whither officer DICKSON repaired, and arrested another Hungarian Jew, named ISRAEL STEINHARDT, who had the money in his possession. He was taken at once to the Station-house.

In the morning the same officer brought this ISRAEL STEINHARDT before Justice OSBORN, but that magistrate seemed to get an imperfect notion of the affair, took no affidavits, and left the prisoner open to condoling visits from his friends. A lawyer named PEYSER took STEINHARDT into a little back room, where several Germans immediately joined them. They conversed vociferously in German, and as officer DICKSON states in his affidavit, were evidently trying to "settle" the difficulty. At this crisis, Mr. SPENCER, the lawyer who had been sent for to defend STEINHARDT, came upon the scene, and told the party that they would be liable to indictment for compounding a felony, and recommended that the whole matter should be laid, at once, before Recorder SMITH or the District-Attorney. Agreeing with Mr. SPENCER that the close conference of these parties boded no good to justice, officer DICKSON took STEINHARDT away to GOSLING's saloon, for the purpose of giving him a breakfast, when he was followed through the streets by a crowd of these German Jews, who continued to address the prisoner in German, and even dragged him away from the officer for that purpose. Seeing this, Mr. SPENCER repaired to the Recorder's Officer, and made an affidavit to that effect, stating that STEINHARDT had agreed to pay £300 to be released, and was in the act of paying it, when he (SPENCER) arrived, and told the other parties that they were compounding a felony, and that the complainant, LEVINS, became enraged, and said STEINHARDT should be locked up if he did not "settle."

In the afternoon yesterday all these parties and about 20 other Israelitish Germans besides, were brought before the Recorder at his office, when NATHAN LEVINS was examined through an interpreter. He said that he and STEINHARDT had been partners in the broking business at Bucharest, in Wallachia; that each of them drew checks, and each signed them, the one for the other. They left Bucharest together and in debt, owing different parties about £600 sterling. From Bucharest they went to Wien, in Germany, where STEINHARDT made a check to LEVINS' order to the amount of 2,466 guilders, (49 cents make a gulider,) another check on a German at Wien to the amount of 4,455 guilders was also owned by him, (LEVINS,) and still another for 2,075 guilders. On leaving Bucharest, however, it seems that these parties took rather a discursive flight to Wien, for, according to LEVINS, the complainant, they were intermediately at Constantinople, where LEVINS changed some Turkish money for £960 sterling. Of this money, in London, after leaving Wien, or Vienna, he gave STEINHARDT £950, by way of settlement. STEINHARDT gave him a receipt, which he alleges has been stolen from him. Besides this money he brought with him to this country, last month, a £500 note on the Bank of England, numbered 78,598; a £200 note on the same Bank, numbered 31,472; another £200, numbered 31,473, and two notes for £20 each. These notes, amounting to £940, were in his pocket-book on Wednesday, and his pocket-book was in his valise. STEINHARDT and he were dwelling in one room. When STEINHARDT was arrested this money and some, papers belonging to LEVINS were found in his possession. In his examination, LEVINS admitted that STEINHARDT denied that he had been paid the £960 in London, due to him from LEVINS, and that in taking this money, STEINHARDT only sought to pay himself.

In his cross-examination, LEVINS behaved in a very excited manner. STEINHARDT was present, and was even more excited. PEYSER, the attorney—who is alleged to have instigated the parties to come to a settlement by the payment of money, and thereby to compound a felony—was represented by Mr. MILLIKEN, who appeared as his counsel. But his examination, as well as the further prosecution of the case in respect to STEINHARDT, was postponed till this morning at 9 o'clock at the Recorder's Office.

STOWAWAYS ON THE CALIFORNIA STEAMERS.—A great annoyance to the officers of the California steamers is the practice of loafers stowing themselves away on board in some out-of-the-way hole or corner of the ship for the purpose of evading the vigilance of the officer whose duty it is to look up the tickets, and so going scot free to the Isthmus. Strange as it may seem, there is not a steamer which leaves this port for Aspinwall that there are not from two to a half dozen who seek by this means to get off to California. In many cases they are the acquaintances or friends of the waiters, coal-passers or firemen, who, for a consideration, assist in smuggling them on board, and are fed by them on the passage. On one occasion twenty-seven of these sneaks were hauled out of their hiding places and the whole crowd set ashore upon the barren peninsula of Sandy Hook, to make a solemn thirty-mile journey back to New-York. In such cases, as they are lapded late in the afternoon, they generally put on the air of persecuted innocents, and with a plausible story made to order, apply for food and a night's shelter at the Light-house. In a majority of cases, however, they are regarded with suspicion, and turned away, being compelled to grope their way along the sand-beach to a place opposite the Highlands, where they encamp for the night, unless they are fortunate enough to find a boat to set them across the river.

In order to secure the steamers against these impositions, the shipping agent, Mr. CLARK, goes down the Bay with every steamer, and assists the Purser in collecting the tickets. He is familiar with every dodging place on board each ship, and there is no hole or cranny so dark that his practiced eye does not penetrate it; and woe to the fellow on whom he fixes his can-hooks. With his lantern and a posse of seamen, he scours the forecastle, run and coal bunkers; the ice-house, baggage-rooms and water-closets. and fishes out anybody who seeks to elude detection. Sometimes he finds one covered over with a small mountain of spare mattresses, squeezed under the lowest berths, between the bottom boards and the deck, or underneath a pile of lumber. This was the case on board the *Star of the West*, on Wednesday, when one of these fellows was buried two feet deep, among some pine boards, but the toe of his boot, unluckily, was not concealed, and he was snaked out by his boots, in doing which the boards fell over upon him and cut his head badly. Two or three others were found, and hustled out of their places of concealment. There was also a respectable appearing young man on board, who says he was accidently carried away, while engaged in a conversation with a friend, of whom he was taking leave on the steamer, but his story was not believed, and he shared the fate of the *roughs*. They were all put ashore on Coney Island, and compelled to walk back to the City in the night. The inconvenience and danger of transferring many persons from the steamer to the pilot boat in a small yawl, particularly when it is rough, does not incline the Agent or Pilot to treat such persons with much politeness, and if they escape with a salt bath in getting ashore, and a ten-mile walk, they may consider themselves well-used.

A ludicrous mistake, however, occurred on one occasion, recently, of which a well-known and highly-respectable merchant of this City was the victim. He had gone on board the California steamer to see a friend off, and, not giving heed to the gong, and the command—"All ashore that's going," the plank was hauled in, and he was carried off. Unluckily, there was also surreptitiously on board a well-known black-leg, who bore a striking resemblance to the merchant, whose presence became known to Capt. WILSON, (for he was the Commander,) but he did not yet know that the said respectable merchant was also on board accidentally, and, therefore, innocently. Now, in order to punish the fellow for his temerity, he took the Pilot ("Captain Cuttle") aside, and informed him that there was a great scoundrel on board who had stowed himself away, and he particularly requested that Captain Cuttle would be sure to give him, the black-leg, a good ducking when he put him ashore on Sandy Hook; but unluckily again for the merchant, at the moment he pointed out the black-leg to the Pilot, he stood conversing with the merchant. When the time arrived for the Pilot, with the stowaways, to disembark, the black-leg had slipped down below, but the merchant was instantly recognized by Captain Cuttle, when he got into the yawl, as the rascal whom he had agreed with Captain WILSON to souse in salt water. He was dressed like a gentleman, and he looked and behaved like a gentleman, but this only confirmed the resolute old pilot in the impression that he was one of the specious rogues, whose vocation was gambling, thimble-rigging, and picking of pockets, and he determined to keep his promise with the Captain, despite the fellow's genteel appearance. Accordingly, he gruffly ordered him to take a seat in the bow of the boat, and stand ready to jump when he gave the word. There was a heavy surf on the beach, and the boat had just mounted the first breaker when Capt. CUTTLE sung out: "Jump! y'r vagabond, jump!" when out went the merchant, half waist deep, and the next wave swept him headlong upon the beach; his pants were split from clue to earing, and his five-dollar beaver left floating in the brine. "Good-by, old fellow," cried Captain Cuttle, as he shook his sides with satisfaction at the success of the performance; and pulled away for No. 10, which lay with her jib to windward, waiting for him in the offing. The merchant, aggrieved and mortified beyond measure at the treatment he had received, was thunderstruck on discovering that he was thrust ashore upon Sandy-Hook, with no means of reaching New-York except by traveling on foot some six miles, and waiting a day or two for a steamboat. He, however, succeeded, after much tribulation, in reaching home, when he related his strange adventures to his friends. But it was not until the return of the steamer, and the statement from Captain WILSON that the blackleg really went the voyage with him after all, and broke open half a dozen trunks besides, that Captain Cuttle would own up that he had punished the wrong man.

National Chess Congress.

The Chess Congress continues its daily sessions at DESCOMBES' Rooms. The attendance is excellent, and the scene in the evenings peculiarly interesting to lovers of the game. The tournament is still in progress. At eight o'clock last evening, the result of three days' play was as follows:

1. ALLISON won 1 game against MONTGOMERY 3.
2. FISKE won 2 against MARRACHE.
3. PAULSEN won 3 against CALTHROP.
4. KENNICOTT won 1, and RAPHAEL 1.
5. MEEK won 1, and FULLER 1.
6. PERRIN won 1, and KNATT 1.
7. MORPHY won 3 against THOMPSON.

The eighth set in the tournament remains without play, in consequence of the non-arrival of one of the parties. The rules of the tournament define as winners those who win three out of five games. When the eight sets are finished, each with the best three in five, the eight victors draw among themselves for partners, reducing the tables from eight to four. The second heat will then begin, and the four victors again draw, reducing the tables to two; and so on, until the tables are reduced to one. The final winner of best three in five on the last set draws the first prize, which will amount to some $300 or $400. The prizes consist of a subdivision of the funds accruing from admissions to the Congress, after the payment of expenses. The vanquished are out of play in the first tournament. Mr. THOMPSON, having been beaten by Mr. MORPHY in three games is, therefore, the first person vanquished. The play becomes exciting as the tournament progresses. The rooms were crowded last night till a late hour. At 9 o'clock in the evening, the regular organization of the Congress resumed its business meetings, when the chess code was discussed. For the minor tournament which opens on Monday, there are, as yet, comparatively few entries. The list will be closed in a day or two.

THE FIREMEN'S PROCESSION—FIGHT WITH PISTOLS IN GRAND-STREET.—During the Firemen's parade on Wednesday night, on the occasion of the reception of the Lady Washington Engine Company No. 40 on its return from Philadelphia, an interruption occurred at 12¼ A. M. at the corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets, in the course of which several pistols were fired and one man came near being fatally shot and several slightly injured. As the procession was passing through Grand-street, some of the members of Hose Company No. 14, a disbanded company, were standing on the corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets with their signal illuminated. As Engine Company No. 21 was passing, a stone was thrown at the signal of Hose Company No. 14. A general *mêlée* between the members of No. 21 Engine Company and Hose Company No. 14 immediately followed, in the course of which several pistols were fired. A platoon of Tenth Ward Policemen, who were at the head of the procession, hearing of the difficulty, ran to the place, when the fighting ceased. They found some men running off with the signal of Hose Company No. 14, and arrested two of them, named DAVID CLOSEY and JAMES WHITE, who were taken to the Sixth Ward Station-house.

The following are the names of the injured:

GARRETT W. CROPSEY, No. 45 King-street, shot through the rim of his hat, the ball glancing across his forehead, and inflicting a slight flesh wound.

CHARLES WHITE, Essex-street, end of one finger cut off.

Mr. SMITH, a dentist, shot in the thumb.

Mrs. CATELY, three of her fingers broken; she was standing with her husband near the corner, looking at the procession, when the fight occurred, and was accidentally hit with a club.

One person was reported to have been shot in the leg, and another in the wrist. Quite a number of others received slight injuries.

The fight is said to be the product of a feud that has existed for a long time between Engine Company No. 21 and Hose Company No. 14. CLOSEY and WHITE, the arrested parties, were taken yesterday morning before Justice BRENNAN, at the Essex Police Court. No one appeared against them, and they were bound over in $200 each to keep the peace.

Police Intelligence.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A well-dressed man, on Wednesday afternoon, entered the store of Mr. Purdy, in Broadway, near Broome-street; after purchasing a few articles, offered in payment a $10 bill on the Bank of Rondout, New-York. The cashier was a little doubtful as to the genuineness of the bill, and sent it to a broker to ascertain its character. In the absence of the messenger with the bill, the man who offered it said he was in a very great hurry, and could not wait the return of the bill. Mr. Purdy, who had been apprised that such a bill had been offered, told him he could not leave the store. The man said he would come back in a short time, and offered a $20 gold piece to insure his safe return. Mr. Purdy felt now more assured that his suspicions of the man were well founded, and told him he should not allow him under any circumstances to leave the store until the character of the bill he offered was ascertained. The man then drew a revolver and presented it at Mr. P., telling him that he or any one else would follow him at his peril, and walked out of the store, but Mr. Purdy followed, crying "Stop thief!" Officer Baldwin, of the Eighth Ward, arrested him at the corner of Grand and Mercer streets. While on the way to the Station-house, the prisoner offered the officer $50 in gold to let him off. Seeing this would not work, he dealt the officer a heavy blow under the ear, for a moment stunning him. Officer Baldwin recovering, closed with the man, and succeeded in taking him to the Station-house. He gave his name as Edward Priestly. In his possession, several articles, which he had apparently just purchased, and $75 in gold, bills, and a gold watch, valued at $200, were found.

After he was locked up, it was ascertained that the accused had passed $50 of the same money offered to Mr. Purdy upon Messrs. Cohen, Seixas & Co., Brokers, No. 152 South-street. He had also attempted to pass one of the bills at the store of Monroe & Co., No. 441 Broadway. The prisoner was taken yesterday before Justice Flandreau, and committed for trial.

A large number of store-keepers in different sections of the City reported themselves yesterday to the Deputy Superintendent's office as losers from taking in Wednesday and Wednesday evening, counterfeit tens on the Bank of Rondout. It is presumed that Priestly was connected with other parties in palming off this money in the City.

On Wednesday night, a man named John Kyle offered a $10 counterfeit bill on the Broadway Bank, of this City, at the office of Burton's Theatre. The character of the bill was detected, and an officer arrested Kyle. He was taken yesterday to the Jefferson Market Police Court, and locked up for examination.

IT WAS AT the store of William Emberson, instead of Samuel Emberson, that the goods stolen from the establishment of Meeker & Maidhof were found, as stated in the TIMES of Tuesday last. The correction is due to Mr. Samuel Emberson, whose character may suffer unjustly from the original statement.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE FAIR.

The Crystal Palace, in which the 29th Fair of the American Institute has been open for the three weeks past, is now more and more a centre of attraction daily. From the hour of opening in the morning until the Calliope blows off steam to the tune of Old Hundred, and the bell sounds ten at night, visitors are at no time scarce in it, while every evening the crowds that swarm along the aisles and up the gallery stairways, remind one of the golden age of the World's Fair. Indeed the visitor when a block off feels something of the old thrill that he suffered that day when President PIERCE, having exchanged his wet shirt for a dry one, entered the Palace in its First Day's glory, and inaugurated it with a lively burst of Presidential oratory. The building, when illuminated from foundation to dome, as it is every night, and the steam music inside reports itself sonorously for blocks away to outsiders, and the throng from the cars, omnibuses, private carriages, and the sidewalks, drifts in with a tide like the Gulf Stream in a northeast gale, certainly seems as if it must be the City's central attraction.

We have already written at length of the department of machinery which, though every day some new piece is geared into operation, does not yet present all that is promised. But the most formidable machines are by no means the most admired. Twice during each day and once each evening there is a great rush to the northern end of the picture-gallery, where the Panorama of the Rhine is moving. But few stay quiet long, inasmuch as everybody insists on standing up, though the seats are amply accommodating, and as none but the front rows see anything well except the display of bonnets just ahead, they follow the panorama's example, and move off.

They do not see any great deal to admire elsewhere in the picture gallery except the products of the photographic art. There are a good many crayon sketches and pencil drawings from the public schools, which are creditable enough to the schools and legitimate objects of pride to the parents, friends and schoolmates of the young artists. The photographers come out strong, and afford excellent opportunities for the public to discover the styles in which each artist is most successful. BRADY's magnificent "Imperials," which, until closely inspected, are taken for elaborate line engravings, are everybody's envy. If it is their vice, the subjects will mildly forgive it, that taken in this style every stout man looks as if he were worthy to be baronetted, and each spare man looks as if he were born a gentleman with a lordly inheritance of gentility, poetry, cash and all that. FREDERICKS exhibits decidedly the softest and most delicately-touched Hallotypes, that look like miniatures on ivory, while GURNEY—(and it looks as if "two of a trade" were agreeing at last)—shows as a specimen of his "King of Imperials" a half-length life-size "untouched photograph" of the author of the Hallotype. Both GURNEY and BRADY exhibit the marvelous full-length life-size photograph, in which every point of the sitter is in focus. Neither of the exhibited specimens, however, does justice to the discovery—it is only when a group is taken that one perceives the perfection of the perspective, the errors in which make such shocking dummies of large-sized photographs taken after the old method. MEADE has the monopoly of the handkerchief photograph, but as yet he does not seem to have devoted it to "moral purposes"—the only heads here shown in this unique style being Dr. VALENTINE MOTT's and MILLARD FILLMORE's. In this department, moreover, exhibitors would abate an eyesore and add to their credit by removing forthwith some particularly wretched types that make cross-eyed, stupid mulattoes of ladies that in the original are fair-skinned belles;—and while about it, there are lots of carefully-colored photographs in oil, which cost enough, doubtless, to be ornamental, and would answer tolerably to deck the face of japanned tea-trays with, whose absence would ornament the room more.

Around the Sewing Machines there is always an eager throng—a good many of them have bought a machine, and are stopping to see how the operator uses the gauge, or sews the tucks, or holds the thread at starting—more, evidently, mean to buy, and are bent on knowing which is the best. They hoped that some of the ten-dollar affairs would be running; but, though one is present, its exhibitor is not, and its merits might as well be under an injunction for all that the curious can learn of them here. GROVER & BAKER have not yet got their machine set up—another disappointment. SINGER is running three or four of his of different styles. His machine gives one an idea of abundant power; it seems to drive its needle with equal facility through a couple of folds of thin muslin or a couple of pieces of sole leather. It is evidently the favorite for factories and shops, but makes more noise than is quite agreeable for sedate family use. SINGER shows, too, his Embroidering Machine which has not yet been thrown into the market. It works three needles and uses five threads at a time, sewing up at once two seams and weaving a thread of floss from one to the other. The same instrument by removing the embroidering needle sews up its double seam, or by removing still another needle operates like a simple stitching machine. WHEELER & WILSON makes the same stitch as SINGER's, but doing it more quietly, is the favorite for families. A sick woman would hardly complain of one in full blast in the room adjoining. ROBINSON & ROPER's hand-stitch machine claims as its advantages that it threads its own needle, needs no re-spooling and sews a variety of stitches. The prices of all these in operation varies from $100 to $125, according to the style of case they are inclosed in.

It would be very strange if the beds did not draw, and in that quarter of the gallery where they are exhibited there is always a crowd of interested men and women, boarders and housekeepers, rheumatics that seek something on which their crazy bones may rest in peace, and luxurious people whose comforts are all curses to them if they cannot sleep well nights. There is a very neat bedstead shown, which, by a combination of joints, can be closed up with the mattress on it so snugly that the stranger will admire your carved cupboard that it seems by daylight. The ladies, however, manifest some shyness of all such conveniences—necessities they are in this cramped, rent-ridden town, lest their out-of-the-way corners prove to be the Quebecs and Gibraltars of those terrible little torments which are the prose originals that gouty and poetic fancy renders and magnifies into nightmares. Such folding bedsteads, if made of iron, would be proof against these night-nuisances, or if of wood, black-walnut not varnished but rubbed down with linseed oil would be quite secure from them. Here in the middle of the nineteenth century and in an iron age, these "varmints" should have had their day, and gone into extinction with the old-fashioned corded bedstead. Memory grows fidgetty even now over these horrible supplementary house-cleaning experiences,—when the wrench and the pin were brought out and the bedstead was to be corded by candle-light! And when the dreaded job was done the pin slivered, the wrench split, the fingers mashed, and the wall of the bedroom broken, the cord was slack after all. Then in hot Summer nights each hole in the bedstead was a sally-port whence our remorseless enemy stealthily crept to his cannibal feast. It is a pleasure to believe that universal as such appliances were ten years ago in rural places, there is not one of the sort to be found on sale in the City to-day. Improvements in bedsteads this year run to elasticity—aiming to make the bedstead itself do the old work of the "live-geese feather" bed. One man exhibits a mattress that lies on transvere elliptical springs. It is very easy, though its motion, like a wagon body, can only be in one direction. A better device is one that fixes stout spiral springs on slats below, and caps each of them with a tin cover—the covers being joined together by chains or jointed bands of tin. It would seem a little too likely to get out of order, and a restless sleeper would find it rather noisy. Decidedly the favorite of the ladies is "Wright's patent spring bed-bottom"—spiral springs set immovably in grooved slats and each capped with a white-wood seat. The slats fit into any bedstead, and when covered with a fresh hair mattress it is the thing that a tired man covets. There is an "improved India-rubber spring mattress" close by, that, by being a good deal more improved—by tempering stiffer the four thick India rubber cylinders on which the wooden frame lies, would do very well except for the intolerable India-rubber odor. Across the frame spoken of bands of India-rubber are stretched—the rest for the mattress. Perfected, this article will be easy and gentle in movement, and "bug-proof" we have no doubt; for all sensible bugs must abhor that smell.

Speaking of India-rubber, it is curious that there is but a single *new* article either of rubber or gutta-percha on exhibition. This is the "Fire and Smoke Protector"—a mask of rubber, with eye-glasses, holes at the mouth-piece, covered outside by a flexible valve, to expire through, and tubes that terminate at the nostrils, and, descending over the back, reach to the feet, being buckled fast by straps to the waist and legs. When a fireman enters a room of a burning building that is already full of smoke and hot air, he creeps along on his hands and knees, because near the floor there is generally a draft of cool air. This "protector" is intended to furnish him, though standing erect, through its long tubes, with air from the floor. It has not yet been publicly tested.

Of India-rubber and gutta-percha wearing apparel, trunks, valises, dressing boxes, and the like, there is an abundance; but the great desideratum is yet to be found—the ingredient that, without affecting its durability, will free it of the odor that the sulphur has given it. That one improvement more, and we will sleep on India-rubber, dine off it, wear it, puff it.

The ladies anxiously look up the gas-heating, gas-cooking, gas-ironing apparatus. Unfortunately there is not yet so large a variety on exhibition as may be discovered along Broadway. Before the Fair closes we hope the enterprising Yankees who devise these women-saving appliances will make a fair show of what they can do. At the present price of gas, we little doubt that it is cheaper than coal for heating very small rooms, and for Summer cooking, nurses and bachelors agree that there is nothing so cheap, cleanly and convenient.

Washing and ironing are the fiends that most try the temper of females. At the next Fair we hope to see that merciful inventors have devised a gas iron-heater, that will heat the iron more than the ironer—that is the prime trouble with the gas-stoves, that they heat the room too much—and a wash-tub that will reduce washing-day to a pleasant after-breakfast hour of gentle exercise. WISNER's patent wash-tub promises, on the reference of collegiate institutes, juvenile asylums, and sundry hotels, to save three-fourths in time and labor, and not to break the buttons. But to look at it fetches out the sweat—it does not inspire any enthusiasm.

Everybody stops to rest a moment in the ingenious easy chair, which, at every rock, brings up from a pair of bellows underneath a gentle puff of air, to fan the rocker. A sponge, wet in Cologne, placed just within the nozzle of the bellows, perfumes the air, and suggests dreams of Paradise—and dollar concerts.

N. W. SPEERS exhibits, under the name of the "Infant Pedestrian," a baby-jumper, in which tender infants can sit, walk, ride, carry their playthings and go to sleep. It is a great ways ahead of the ancient baby-jumper which so delighted parents and frightened the poor things that couldn't see the use of so much harnessing, strapping and tucking up.

The novelty among the smaller costly articles on show, is the American watch—manufactured in all its parts at Waltham, Mass., by APPLETON, TRACEY & Co. We believe no other house attempts to make the watch throughout. But the absence of the exhibitor, whenever we have been on the rounds of the gallery, prevents our enlarging on the extent and success of the manufacture. Finally—for the present—though everybody can find fault with what is *not* exhibited at the Crystal Palace, there is enough in it very pleasantly to entertain the visitor. And those who go oftenest, whether they stay longest in the Machinery Department, or lounge most, as we have done, among the homelier housekeeping novelties, find the most to instruct and repay them.

Las Casas and Slavery.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has become commonplace to connect LAS CASAS with the subject of African Slavery and its introduction to this Continent. However often his honored name may have served "to point a moral or adorn a tale," in the hands of friends or the opponents of Slavery, it is none the less inaccurate historically to intimate or assert that the good bishop had anything to do with the introduction of Slavery here or anywhere.

Mr. Fillibuster-General WALKER, some little time since, in one of his peripatetic discourses, reproduced LAS CASAS upon the scene for quite a new and special purpose; namely, to demonstrate with what "honor," "wisdom" and liberality, may be attended the advent of Slavery to a Continent, or even a State, such as Nicaragua. The subject is recalled to notice by a letter from Washington, published in the TIMES of the 21st, in which some comments occur in relation to Gen. WALKER, LAS CASAS and Slavery. The writer remarks:

> "Why he, LAS CASAS, consented to Negro Slavery does not clearly appear; but it seems that he regarded it as a temporary expedient necessary for the liberation of his Indians, of whom he had been appointed by ZIMENES 'Protector.'"

Now, laying altogether on one side WALKER and his illustrations, we devote a few paragraphs to vindicate the memory of a good man.

With the discovery of America arose a new development of Slavery. To extort the riches of a virgin soil and territory, those who succeeded the first discoverers and explorers availed themselves, upon the plantation and in the mines, of the labor of the Indian, with cupidity unrestrained by a notion of mercy.

The *repartimiénto*, as carried out by the Spanish settler, proved fatal to the weak constitution and delicate organization of the native. He sunk under it gradually, but surely and speedily. Out of 60,000 Indians in Hispaniola, in 1508, only 14,000 survived in 1516, so great was the danger of extermination.

Generous and humane men lamented actively this condition of things; among them the venerated Bishop justly styled "protector of the Indians," who with untiring benevolence and zeal, made it the labor of his life to ameliorate their wretched condition. That he suggested, however, in a manner to be acted upon, or indeed at all, a *substitution* of Negro labor for that of the Indian, we have upon doubtful authority, that alone of the inaccurate HERRERA, who wrote thirty years after the death of LAS CASAS. Cotemporary authors, among them SEPULVEDA, the antagonist of LAS CASAS, are silent upon the point.

Happily, the commission of injustice, even to a single memory, is not here at all necessary to preserve the consistency of history. The *repartimiénto* was found precarious, and becoming insufficient, necessity naturally suggested an increased use of Negroes, who already, and as early as 1503, before LAS CASAS is assumed to have stirred in the matter at all, had been, a few of them, imported for slave-labor into the West Indies. A large addition, in 1511, was made to the number, even by royal authorization. Their rapid increase from thence is the history of the modern slave-trade. When the Indian was superseded by the Negro, the latter was thought to be laborious, hardy and capable of the work of four natives; which was not far from the fact. CLERUS.

THE CAMP OF CHALONS.

From our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Sept. 15, 1857.

Returning from Baden Baden to Paris by the Strasbourg Railway, we stopped at the Camp of Chalons, the present residence of the Emperor of France. The camp is fifteen miles from Chalons, and seventeen from Rheims, in the heart of the champagne country. The ground is historic in the highest degree, since the champagne country, from the time of the Roman invasion down to the wars of the Empire, has been a chosen field on which to meet and combat the enemies of the country. Through the camp passes the old Roman road to the Rhine, and near it is the celebrated camp of ATTILA, the King of the Huns. The camp is situated on an unproductive plain of considerable extent, and unites all the advantages required for a permanent establishment. It was in fact chosen with a view of permanency, and will each year be occupied as the field of camp exercise for the French army. This year, however, it is but the nucleus of a camp, and is destined to receive great augmentations.

At the moment of our visit the branch railway which leads to the camp was not finished, and there was no other conveyance than carriages; consequently the number of visitors were few, and the accommodations for those who did venture out were fewer. A principal village has sprung up on the borders of the camp, which the soldiers call indifferently *Kamiesch* or *Coquinville*—both names recalling the Kamiesch of the Crimea, where the soldiers were so fiercely robbed by the merchants and hangers-on of the camp. This Rogueville was also our only resource for a little refreshment, and we left it in full sympathy with the soldiers who had thus named it.

The camp numbers twenty-three thousand men, embracing all arms. The Imperial Guard, however, composes the largest proportion, and of these, more than half were in the Crimean campaign, and thus bear the Victoria medal. The Zouaves of the Guard are the heroes of the camp. They are the most soldier-like as well as the most intelligent, and take the lead in all amusements and off-duty exercises. It is they who have organized a theatrical performance, of which they are the actors—and actresses, and other evening amusements of a grotesque character, at which the Emperor and the whole camp assist.

The Emperor's pavillion is a neat structure in the style of a Swiss chalet, made of fine boards standing upright. At each side and near his Majesty's pavilion are the dining-room and the council room, two structures larger than the Imperial tent, and built in the same style, but not so high nor conspicuous in their decorations. Two other buildings in the same style, but in the rear, are occupied by the *état-major*. Other tents, close to his Majesty's, are occupied by the Cent-Gardes. Near the rear of the Imperial residence there is a wood, while the great body of the camp lies in front. This part of the camp is the only one which presents any features of comfort or gayety; the rest is lugubrious enough. The tents of the soldiers extend away in straight lines for more than a mile on each side, leaving in the centre a field for minor exercises, while the plain for grand field exercises lies beyond.

These grand manœuvres took place every second or third day, and constitute the principal recreation of officers as well as soldiers. The order of exercises on these occasions proceeds from his Majesty himself. They are written out at length, and it is said that when the camp is broken up, these orders will be published in book form for the use of the officers of the entire army of France. At 12 o'clock, precisely, his Majesty is in the saddle, in the uniform of a General of Division, and followed by his numerous Etat-Majors, proceeds to the field. The programme of exercises which his Majesty has already drawn up, is then followed after his orders. These are generally sham-battles with an enemy in various supposed positions. We arrived in time to see the last hour of one of these grand movements. They were faultlessly executed; but on review the French army does not show with more advantage than that of many other first Powers. Their details, however, are better executed, showing a wonderfully perfect organization. The secret of French success in war, I imagine, lies in the size of their battalions and in their superior organization. They have always plenty of men, plenty of *matériel*, and a judicious distribution of arms. Their attention to detail is, perhaps, exaggerated: it encumbers the army in rapid movements. The Emperor, it is said, by those who know him intimately, spends as much time upon the form of an epaulette or the colors of a flag, as upon the articles of a treaty or the terms of an important decree. In the criticisms I have heard expressed on his military abilities, I have frequently heard this one, that he was too prolific in ideas on questions of detail. Yet I find that there is a growing confidence in his powers of command, and a certain curiosity, perhaps I might say desire, to see those powers put in execution. From what I have been able to learn, the army would not hesitate to undertake grand operations under his command. While keeping in view his uncle's tactics, he is yet a progressist. His artillery tactics, now generally adopted in the army, are a decided innovation. It is certain that LOUIS NAPOLEON unites three of the most essential qualities of a military commander, courage, pertinacity and the most astounding impassibility.

But here is an important fact in connection with this Camp of Chalons which it is well to mention. It cannot be said that a camp of twenty-three thousand men out of an army of six hundred and ten thousand, is a general, central camp, for the exercise of the army. The Camp of Chalons is in fact but a school for the Emperor himself. It is a school in which he wishes to try his military knowledge, and in which to initiate and practice his new ideas of military progress. It is absurd to say that because it is the first year, no more men could be congregated than are now there; for there are a hundred thousand soldiers lying in garrison idle within 4 hours' travel by rail from Chalons There are, besides, tents for 300,000 men ready for use in the various arsenals of the country, and the camp is only four hours from Paris, where everything required for an immense body of men can be obtained. The fact is, LOUIS NAPOLEON is ambitious of command, but with his usual caution, he commences with a small body of men. Next year he will try his tactics with a camp of 50,000 men, the year following with a 100,000; and if he is successful and gains *éclat*, you may rely upon it, if the French army has any future Sebastopols to take, it will be taken under the direct orders of the Emperor.

The Emperor's companion and military counselor at Chalons is Marshal CANROBERT, the best tactician, perhaps, for a large field in the army. The Adjutant-General of the camp is the General Count ST. JEAN D'ANGELY, commander-in-chief of the Imperial Guard, also a good tactician. These are his Majesty's aids in the study and practice of military movements. The other principal persons of his staff, are General FLEURY, his nearest friend in private life, General DE FAILLY, and the young Prince JOACHIM MURAT, Lieutenant in the Guard.

A while ago, I spoke of the perfection in details of the French army, and one has but to take a walk through this camp to comprehend what perfection in details means. The selection of a position, the system of drainage, of stabling and of butchering, demonstrates superior engineering and a careful attention to hygienic laws. The most perfect order reigns everywhere, and sickness is scarcely known in the camp. The commissariat, the butchers' establishments, the cooking and baking shops, are immense, and, perhaps, the most curious part of the camp are these camp appurtenances.

The Emperor looks well, and it is said that he likes his camp life exceedingly. MALAKOFF.

The Alleged Enslavement of a British Subject—The Story of Charlton Dymocke.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I shall feel much obliged to you by your allowing me to make a short explanation of the actual history of the African negro, CHARLTON DYMOCKE, whose case, related in your columns of July 10 last, was probably derived from the statements of that individual. The time which has elapsed since then has been sufficient to admit of a thorough investigation of his claims to compensation, and assistance as a British subject.

The following facts are probably correct, and you will confer a favor on many gentlemen, interested in the cause of suffering humanity, by permitting their publication in your columns.

The history of the times will prove that the British brig-of-war *Peacock*, Capt. PEAKE, struck her colors, after a short engagement with the American sloop-of-war *Hornet*, Capt. LAWRENCE, off the coast of Demerara, on Feb. 24, 1813, and soon after sunk, carrying with her thirteen of her own, with some three men of the prize crew. The *Hornet* returned to New-York with her prisoners; subsequently, upon going to sea, she was chased by the British blockading squadron into New-London, where she continued to remain more than seventeen months. On the 16th or 17th November, 1814, she passed the enemy's ships in the dark, unobserved, and reached New-York on the 18th. On Jan. 23, 1815, the *Hornet*, now commanded by Capt. BIDDLE, sailed from New-York for the East Indies, and did not return to the United States until July 30, 1815, having heard of the peace with Great Britain at San Salvador, June 9. It does not appear that the *Hornet* ever visited the South, or ever was in the Savannah River. DYMOCKE distinctly asserted that he was landed at Savannah, but, on this point, facts are decidedly against his assertion I think, from the facts which can now be adduced, that DYMOCKE never was on board the *Peacock*, nor any other British man-of-war.

1. Application has been made to the English Admiralty to ascertain from the records in their possession whether a Negro boy, alleged to have been captured from a Spanish slave ship, and whose name was probably JOHN BULL, was serving on board the *Peacock* at any time in 1812 or 1813. Mr. BURTON, in whose charge the records at Somerset House are kept, informs me that "the ship's books for that period have been examined, and no such name can be found thereon."

2. The *Hornet* did not touch at any American port until she arrived in New-York; nor does it appear that she ever was in the Savannah River. DYMOCKE distinctly affirms that he was landed at Savannah; it is difficult to believe that, however young he might have been, he could have forgotten the excitement and the dangers of a long land journey from New-York to Georgia.

3. DYMOCKE is probably from 45 to 50 years of age. I think that the account of his arrival in this country will not differ materially from the following: The Spanish schooner *Politina*, of 49 tons only, commanded by Captain URBETA, obtained a license to go from the port of Havana to the coast of Africa and return. On the home voyage, the *Politina*, with 109 slaves on board, was captured by the armed cruiser *Morgiana*, bearing the flag and commission of some Spanish Province, then in hostility with the mother country. It was determined to place a prize crew on board, and to send the *Politina* to Aurelia Island with the 109 slaves, with the view, as it was alleged, of adjudication. While on the passage, the small craft was captured as a suspicious vessel, on our Southern coast, by the American armed vessel *Saranac*, Captain John H. ELTON, and sent into Savannah River in December, 1817. The *Politina* and her cargo of slaves were subsequently claimed by Don RAPHAEL GRAVIER DEL NALLE, and some other Portuguese and Spaniards. The property was therefore libeled, and the elder Judge CHARLTON appeared as Proctor for the captors.

It appears from papers on file that on the 3d of August, 1817, by consent of the proctors, (THOMAS W. P. CHARLTON for the captors, and JOHN DRYSDALE for the claimants,) that fifteen of the slaves from the *Politina* were handed over to the captors at a valuation of $300 each. Among these was the Negro lad the subject of our remarks, who, *it is positively stated*, was given to Judge CHARLTON as a fee, and by him named DYMOCKE, after the family name of his intimate friend Judge CHARLES HARRIS. The DYMOCKES are one of the most ancient houses in England, and their head has for centuries enjoyed the privilege of throwing down the gauge of defiance at successive coronations of the sovereigns of that country as champion of England.

There are many gentlemen still resident in Savannah who can testify to their belief in the truth of these facts.

The question then arises, how did the story told by DYMOCKE about himself originate? I can only account for it on the supposition that, being acquainted with Lieut. HARRISON's family and MINGO, the Spanish sailor, who was taken from the *Peacock*, he learned sufficient particulars from them to make a plausible statement of his own hardships and injuries as a prisoner of war from a British vessel. His extreme youth when brought into this country, his ignorance of our language and topography, his very fears and anticipations, seem to have driven from his mind all accurate knowledge of the circumstances which really attended the early days of his servitude; and no reliable information can be obtained from him. The subsequent events of DYMOCKE's life, so far as I have been enabled to investigate them, are entirely different from the account which appeared in your paper of the 10th July; but I must leave it to the gentlemen interested therein to explain this part of the story. He has certainly misrepresented the conduct of Mr. CARR, Mr. HODGSON and some others of his owners; and has deceived himself as to the amount of money paid for his person on different occasions. With regard to Mr. MOLYNEUX's conduct, I think it right to say, as his name has been introduced into the story, that he soon convinced himself of the error of DYMOCKE's statements, and could not, therefore, render him any assistance. The concluding remark, which I presume was unintentional on the part of the writer of the article in question, that Mr. MOLYNEUX illustrates the theory of Slavery being a satisfactory condition for a man with a black skin by himself holding slaves, demands from us a simple and decided contradiction.

Mr. FAY, of Savannah, has already answered a part of the statements made by DYMOCKE, and his testimony as a man of strict probity and Christian benevolence is sufficient to confirm what I have already written on this part of the subject.

My sole object throughout, has been to ascertain the truth of what appeared to me as a most singular and lamentable history; the ground has been entirely shifted, but DYMOCKE is no less an unfortunate creature, although not entitled to the assistance and protection of the English Government. His necessities are urgent, and, being out of employ, he is literally dependent on the few friends who have stirred in this matter for his daily bread. His little grandchild has been rescued from slavery through the kindness of a well known friend of our negro brethren, and is provided with a home for life. But the poor grandfather remains a stranger in our midst, helpless, for who will employ him?—penniless—without comfort in the past, the present or the future, so far as this world is concerned. His own wish is to obtain the situation of steward aboard some vessel, and to work his way to England; or else return to Africa, where his knowledge of the native languages might render him a useful help to the missionaries. Any pecuniary assistance for this object or advice from those who may take an interest in his unfortunate case, will be applied faithfully as desired, if sent to the address which I herewith enclose for your information.

I am, yours truly, INVESTIGATOR.

The State Temperance Convention—Letter from Mr. C. J. Warren.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

MR. EDITOR: I have read in your paper of to-day the report of the proceedings of the State Temperance Convention at Syracuse with mingled emotions of surprise and sorrow. Only thirty-five persons in attendance at a State Temperance Convention, when all present were invited to take part in the proceedings! Where were the people of Syracuse? There are more than thirty-five hundred temperance voters in that city.

Some of the members spoke words of truth and soberness, but I know not what to think of others. How could my friend from New-York say that "the Excise law was no law so far as the City of New-York is concerned?" Only 637 persons in all this great City are *allowed* to sell liquor under this law, instead of eight thousand under the former law, and every one who pleased in the no-law interregnum of last year. Did this fact justify the gent, in saying that *the law* "had multiplied, instead of decreasing, drinking shops and drunkenness?"

If drunkenness prevails, it is not because *this law* is, as was affirmed, "*an entire failure*," but because *temperance men are*. Where is the man among them, who has tried to make the law anything but a failure? or has tried to induce, or offered to aid the public officers to do their duty? The Metropolitan Police have done their duty manfully, in reporting violations, and making arrests. The City Judge has fully sustained the indictments, and the District-Attorney deserves the gratitude of the City and the State, for his able advocacy of the law in the Courts. But who, alas, who has ever given either of them one word of encouragement, or one expression of approval!

It is my clear conviction—drawn not from a life of inactivity, not from a life of meditation in the study or the store, not from a life of attendance upon public and social meetings when only the friends of temperance were present, but from a life of mingling with the masses of mankind, going where the shot strikes, looking to see where it came from, and trying to learn, not theoretically, but practically, how this and that battery may be silenced—that never, *never* have the temperance men had so sharp a sword, so sure a rifle or so heavy a battle-axe put into their hands to employ against that traffic which fills our streets and prisons with drunkards and criminals, as this present law, even with the hated, wrong, wicked feature of license in it.

The remarks of the gentlemen from Auburn were doubtless made in view of their restricted observation, but if they had spoken from widest knowledge, the multitude of drinking places, and the prevalence or increase of drunkenness is chargeable, not to the law which cries out against the whole, but to a supine community who suffer the law to be violated with impunity. The Lecturing Agent of the State Society hails from Dutchess County, and if, as he said, "In Dutchess County men reeked with the blood of their victims, murdered on their own premises while drunk," I hope he will ask the people of Dutchess County whether such things are in accordance with the law, or in violation of it; and if they are willing that such violations should go unrebuked, how can they hope that a prohibitory law will be enforced?

As far as I am able to learn by observation, from correspondence, and from the public papers, the best results have flowed from every attempt to enforce this law. Such was the testimony of Dr. JOHN MILLER, of Cortland, in this Convention, and such was the *uniform* unbroken testimony of those noble men of Ulster and other Counties, in the Convention at Albany in June. And such is the word recently from Jefferson County, where three men have just been fined $600 for violating this law.

In view of such facts, how could this Convention pass that resolution declaring that "the law, as a means of suppressing intemperance, *has proved* a total and wretched failure?" Had they uttered the strongest possible condemnation of the principle of licensing dram shops, I would most heartily have concurred, but for one I enter my solemn protest against the utter falsity of the above-named resolution.

I acknowledge not the paternity nor the fraternity of this law. I did all I could to get a better law into both houses of the Legislature; and when I saw that this law must pass, or the State be left again without any law, I did all I could to get in some beneficial features. And in this same spirit I have labored hard to secure its just administration, reduce the number of licenses, and enforce the penalties for violation. And in doing this I feel a greater satisfaction than if I had attended a score of public meetings to denounce this law and those who tried to enforce it.

The other resolutions I pass with a brief remark on two points. I wish to protest, with however feeble a voice, against any attempts to tinker the Constitution of this State. I think the project chimerical, unnecessary, impracticable and dangerous, as tending to subvert rights which I hold as dear as any others; and I entreat the temperance men of this State to pause and think before they entertain the visionary idea of altering a Constitution that needs no alteration in order to give us all the prohibition we want, and, as things are now tending, more than we shall be likely to get before the next century.

The other point relates to the appeal to the Legislature for a "prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating liquors." Now, what did the Convention mean by this language? If they meant a law to suppress the dramshops and tippling houses, let them ask for this and they will get it. They might have had this now instead of the license law, if they had been willing to take it. But if they meant a law to stop the sale of alcohol, or of alcoholic liquor even to be used as a beverage, they may ask and ask again, *but they will never get it*. And, believing that this *theory* is now an insuperable barrier to the attainment of the object for which I have spent nearly 20 years of hard labor, I ask the attention of the temperance men who are to meet in Albany next November to these two points.

Most respectfully, C. J. WARREN.

Within the last week several shoe manufacturers in Danvers, have made small investments in Virginia lands, purchasing warrants for two hundred acres, at the rate of about $1 per acre, and paying for them in shoes. The State of Virginia, it is said, has some 6,000,000 acres of unimproved land, part of it old and part of it new, lying West of the Alleghanies. The more northern section of this vast tract, is the seat of ELI THAYER's enterprise. The purchasers of the warrants above referred to, may locate anywhere outside of THAYER's domain. We are informed that several manufacturers in Haverhill, and one or two other towns of the county, have also bought warrants.

The Proposed Darien Ship Canal.

REPORT OF COMMODORE PAULDING TO THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

FLAG-SHIP WABASH, OFF ASPINWALL, Sept. 16, 1857.

SIR: On the 26th of August, under the orders of the department of June 1st, I organized a party and set out on a reconnoisance of the Isthmus between Aspinwall and Panama, with reference to the "practicability of constructing an inter-oceanic canal across the Isthmus of Darien" at this point.

The route by which the railroad passes was in every respect the most desirable for this purpose, and the means by which the character of the country could be best known, as far as its topography and the features essential with the object in view could be seen. It was, in fact, the direct means for the accomplishment of the purpose.

The officers who accompanied me have reported their opinions in writing, which shall be available to the Department if it is desired that they should be submitted.

Col. GEORGE M. TOTTEN, the pioneer of the Panama Railroad, and, since its construction, the Chief Engineer of the Company, favored me with his presence and extensive information of what relates to this part of the Isthmus. To him, and to ALLAN MCLANE, Esq., the Pacific Mail Steam Company's Agent, who placed the steamer *Tobago* at my service for the examination of the Bay of Panama, I was indebted for every facility that they could afford me. Commander HOFF, the senior officer present in the Bay of Panama, furnished a boat to verify the chart, which accompanies this report. By this it will be seen that the water is shoal for a considerable extent, both to the east and west of the city of Panama.

It is supposed that the canal could be united with the waters of the Pacific on either side of the city, and that a channel might be dredged to the depth of thirty feet, to meet the navigable waters for ships of large draught. The bay then expands into an ample harbor, where the winds are said never to blow with violence, sufficiently comprehensive for the commerce of the world, and studded with islands, convenient for all the great purposes that the condition of things would call for, by the construction of a canal through the Isthmus.

The Isthmus itself seems to present no serious obstacle to science for the construction of a canal. The whole extent from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean is made up of swamps, hills and plains, and the highest point of land where the railroad passes is no more than 286 feet above the level of the sea. On the whole route most, if not all, the hills through which the canal would pass would be required for embankments over the plains and swamps, and I can perceive no insuperable obstacle to piercing the highest part, so as conveniently to make the waters of the Chagres and Obispo and Rio Grande available for the wants of a canal.

The truth is, that in a climate less favorable to the white man, I do not think the question of "feasibility" would be raised. It seems to be conceded, from experience, that the African race can alone persistently labor in this climate. A few thousands of free blacks might be obtained from the West India Islands, but this resource would be inadequate, as was experienced by the operations on the Panama Railroad. The want of men to labor would seem to be the great obstacle to the successful accomplishment of a work of so much magnitude.

To illustrate the topographical features of the Isthmus by the route of the railroad, and near which the canal must pass, I have the honor to refer you to the accompanying profile, which has been kindly furnished by Colonel TOTTEN.

On the Atlantic side the canal would enter the bay of Aspinwall, the chart of which is herewith referred. In approaching this point it would pass a few miles from the Chagres, and enter the bay near the river Chindi. Here it will be seen, as in the bay of Panama, extensive dredging for a chaneel to meet the deep water would be necessary. The bay expands for the distance of about five miles, between two headlands, and is open to the sea. A breakwater would be necessary here. With such a one as would afford the necessary protection against the ocean swell, the Bay of Aspinwall, like the Bay of Panama, would afford ample room for the commerce of Europe as well as America; and in contemplating these two bays with the eye of a seaman, and in reference to the great work in question, it would look as though nature had provided them for the special convenience of man in his laborious undertakings for the extension of commerce, and a place where all nations may meet, in their varied pursuits on the highway of the ocean.

In a work like that of a canal through the Isthmus of Darien, it is to be supposed that the requirements of commerce and navigation in its most extended application would alone be considered; and taking this for the standard, a canal two hundred feet wide and thirty feet deep would seem to be the appropriate dimensions.

With such an avenue from the Atlantic to the Pacific the stormy and distant seas of the extreme south would be abandoned by Europe as well as America, and we should meet here on neutral ground, pursuing with a common purpose the paths of peaceful industry, which, by its means, we may suppose, would affect a moral revolution such as the world has never known, and surpassing in importance that which would be effected in the revolution of the commercial world.

In making this report, as well as in the performance of the service, I trust that I may have fulfilled the wishes and expectations of the Department; and if I have failed in anything, I desire it may not be ascribed to a want of zeal, but rather that a laborious naval life has rendered me unequal to the task imposed by the Department.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. PAULDING,
Flag Officer Commanding the Home Squadron.
Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

DIMENSIONS AND OTHER DATA OF THE PROPOSED SHIP-CANAL.

Length from shore to shore, 45¾ miles.

Length from five fathoms water in Navy Bay, on the Atlantic, to three fathoms water in Panama Bay, on the Pacific, 48¾ miles.

The prism of water to be 150 feet wide at the bottom, 270 feet wide at surface, and 31 feet deep.

The locks to be 400 feet in clear length of chamber, and 80 feet in clear width.

The summit level will be 150 feet above mean tide of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

The summit cut will be about four miles long. The deepest cutting on this level will be 136 feet, and the average depth of the cut will be 49 feet.

The River Chagres yields an ample supply of water for the canal at all seasons of the year. The summit level will be supplied by a feeder about 24 miles long, which will tap the River Chagres about 21 miles above the town of Cruces, where the level of the river is about 185 feet above mean tide, and about 35 feet above the summit level.

The cost of this canal, including the requisite harbor improvements at each end, will not exceed $80,000,000. G. M. TOTTEN.

ASPINWALL, Sept. 14, 1857.

Riot in Philadelphia—Three Men Shot.

From the Philadelphia News, Tuesday.

One of the most disgraceful riots ever witnessed in our city occurred yesterday afternoon in the Seventeenth Ward, which resulted in the shooting of three men and seriously injuring several others. The difficulty commenced on the south side of Master-street, between Cadwallader-street and the Germantown road, in front of the house of the Hibernia Hose Company, which is composed exclusively of Irish Catholics, and continued till late last evening—the fight being renewed at intervals. Some of the former adherents of the Hibernia, known by the soubriquet of "Black Hawks" as well as several hundred persons, had assembled at the spot for the purpose of witnessing the parade of the firemen. As several companies passed along, they were greeted with groans, and when the Franklin Hose, which is composed mostly of Irish Protestants, made its appearance, the crowd set up a series of groans, hisses, &c. It appears that an old feud has long existed between the Franklin and this gang, and the latter resolved on attacking the former when it came along. Soon after the insults, the crowd rushed in among the members of the Franklin, and a general fight ensued, during which three shots were fired. The fight lasted some fifteen or twenty minutes, causing the greatest consternation in the vicinity and completely stopping the progress of the parade. One of the shots took effect on an Irishman, named JAMES MULHOLLAND, inflicting a dangerous wound. It was ascertained that the ball had entered his left side, near the heart, and taken a downward course. The wound was probed to the depth of four or five inches, but the ball was not found. A young Irishman, named PETER MCANNANY, was shot in the head. The ball took effect over one of his eyes, but glanced off, causing a severe wound. Another man was shot through the forearm. He got out of the crowd as early as possible, and started off. An Irishman, named Arthur McGucken, received a serious cut over his right eye, with a silver horn, in the hands of one of the members of the Franklin. McGucken is one of the constables of the Seventeenth Ward, and states that he had a man in custody, when he was struck, and rushed upon by the crowd, who rescued the prisoner.

A lad, about 10 years old, residing in the vicinity, was knocked down by the crowd and injured severely. He was taken home. JAMES O'NEILL, a young Irishman, also received a severe cut upon the face with a horn. Some three or four police officers were upon the ground, but found it impossible to arrest any of the participants in the fight. No sooner did they take hold of a man than they were set upon by the crowd, and their prisoners rescued.

MURDER AT WINONA, M. T.—On Saturday week a most horrible murder was committed at a Dutch dance-house at Winona. While a dance was going on inside the house, a party of three men created a disturbance outside, and one of them fired a billet of wood through the window at the party inside, one of whom came out to remonstrate when he was set upon by the trio and beaten until he became insensible. The men then joined the dance and remained two hours. Upon coming out they found the body of the murdered man lying in the same position that they had left it, and taking it up they threw it into the river, where it was afterwards found floating. As nobody appeared to be aware of the occurrence, these men, whose names we could not learn, were arrested merely upon suspicion, but one of them made a confession and the foregoing facts were brought to light. They were hand-cuffed and taken to the Penitentiary at Stillwater.

A young son of Mr. Liberty Allen, of Sturbridge, Mass., attempted to cut his throat on Monday, while partially insane from bathing too long.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—This Day.

Supreme Court—*Circuit—Part* I.—Nos. 1071, 1019½, 1589½, 1544½, 734, 1214, 1623, 2182, 1200, 1645, 1649, 1399, 1226, 2131, 2088, 2089, 1757, 1759, 1293, 1376, 68, 118, 328, 1458, 826, 314½.

Part II.—Nos. 1529, 1529½, 1530 to 1543.

Supreme Court—*Special Term.*—Nos. 51, 309, 9, 22, 68.

Superior Court—*Trial Term.*—Nos. 197, 199, 231, 247, 250, 251, 254, 255, 256, 258, 260, 261, 264 to 271, 747, 278 to 280, 283 to 289.

Court of Common Pleas—*Part* I.—1572 to 1576, 1578 to 1587.

Part II.—Nos. 1540, 1539, 1552, 1560, 1561, 1562, 1564 to 1571.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Oct. 8.

Before Hon. Justices Mitchell, Davies and Clerke.

DECISIONS.

This morning the Court rendered a number of decisions, among which was the decision in

THE TOWNSEND AND GALBRAITH PROCEEDINGS.

In re John Townsend and Benj. Galbraith, Attorneys of the Court.—Further proceedings suspended for the present, until the termination of the trial against them.

Croghan vs. *Livingston.*—Order appealed from, modified in part. Judge Clerke dissents.

Beekman vs. *The People, &c.*—Order for Mrs. Bousor's relatives to take out letters of administration.

THE CUNNINGHAM CERTIORARI.

Judge Mitchell announced that the Court would render its decision in the *certiorari* reviewing the action of Judge Peabody in admitting Mrs. Cunningham to bail, on Tuesday next.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

George W. Hillman vs. *John Anthony.*—Motion denied without costs.

The case of *Murphy* vs. *The Police Commissioners* was adjourned until Saturday.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.

Before Hon. Justices Duer and Woodruff.

THE MARVINE AND WOOD CASE.

Marvine vs. *Fernando Wood.*—This case now comes up on an appeal from the return of the referee, Lorenzo B. Shepherd, who found unfavorably for Mr. Wood. Judge Edmonds appears for the Mayor, and Wm. C. Noyes for Mr. Marvine.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

Only some minor cases were tried yesterday in this Court, the Grand Jury of the present term not having as yet presented any indictments. Charles Goold, an Englishman, and a bookbinder by trade, living in Eighteenth-street, was charged with bigamy. On Christmas Day, 1855, he was married to Miss Emma Farmer, at St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn, and on Jan. 6, he was again married by Rev. Dr. Anthon, at St. Mark's Church, in this City, to Miss Isabella D. Murray, his first wife being still living. The evidence was clear and he was convicted, the Jury appending to their verdict, hower, a recommendation to mercy. The Recorder deferred sentence.

Charles Thomas, indicted for an attempt at rape, pleaded guilty to an assault, and was remanded for sentence.

Richard Ellis was tried and convicted of burglary in the third degree. Ellis is a very old offender, and is at present severely lame from having his knee pan split in an attempt to commit a highway robbery, four months since, at the corner of Canal-street and the Bowery. The Recorder, in sentencing him, remarked that he had already spent a great part of his life in prison, and that any leniency extended to him would be misplaced. The full sentence of the law must therefore be awarded, to wit: five years in the State Prison.

John Fellinger was then charged with burglary in the first degree. On the night of August 24 he broke into the dwelling-house of Simon Reinhardt, No. 228 Avenue A. Reinhardt awoke, found Fellinger in his bedroom, with a dark lantern in his hand. Being acquainted with him, he called him by name and asked what he wanted. Fellinger, without replying, sprang upon him, and stabbed him several times in the arm with a knife. Reinhardt then seized Fellinger's left hand with his teeth and bit it severely. After Fellinger was arrested, Reinhardt saw the marks of his teeth on Fellinger's hand.

The case was not concluded when the Court adjourned.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Oct. 8.

Before Justices Osborn and Wood.

As the season advances the calendars of this Court appear to become shorter. Are there less inducements to crime now than in summer time? *Quere.* There were but 27 prison cases, 3 suspended cases, and 12 bail cases, and of these the largest portion were dismissed, either on account of the non-appearance of witnesses, or because the complainants requested it. "There seems to be almost a general jail delivery this morning," said Judge Osborn, "the weather is so fine that people don't like to prosecute." There is certainly a great deal of time wasted in taking complaints which are never prosecuted, and it is a question whether there is any necessity for it; if complainants were compelled to decide whether they would take further proceedings or not before papers of commitment were signed, it would be very much to the advantage of everybody.

Ellen Condon was arraigned, on complaint of Stergil Moore, from whom she stole a dozen and a half of plates, Oct. 6. An officer pursued her after the larceny was committed, and she threw them off one of the docks into the water. She was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Thomas Lawler, for an assault and battery upon Henry Herbert, was sent to the same corrective establishment for three months.

The case of Timothy Healy and Mary, his wife, *ads.* Julia Conly, occupied some time. Julia lived in Third-avenue, between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh streets; she said the defendants went to her house, Oct. 2, and committed a violent assault and battery upon her. Judge Osborn said: "Mary, we discharge you; you're a married woman and we can't hold you." Timothy's face brightened upon hearing this. "Thank you, your Honor," said he, "I'm much obliged to your Honor," and started to go off. "As for you," continued Judge Osborn, addressing the husband, "we sentence you to the Penitentiary for four months." The officers turned him around so that he faced the door to the prison and marched him back into criminals' quarters.

John Wesley, with his cheeks purpled and swollen and his eyes the worse for a pummeling recently received, was next brought to the bar. His wife Mary had preferred a charge of assault and battery against him. *Judge Osborn*—Well, what did he do to you? Did he beat you? *Witness*—No, Sir, he didn't beat me. *Judge Osborn*—Well, what did he do? *Witness*—He bit me finger, Sir. The occurrence was alleged to have taken place Oct. 6. *Judge Osborn*—(to the prisoner)—What have you got to say? *Prisoner*—She held me down and her son beat me. *Judge Wood*—What do you do for your living? *Prisoner*—I'm a blacksmith. *Judge Wood*—What's your son's name? *Prisoner*—Luke. *Judge Wood*—He's a thief; I know him. *Prisoner*—Yes, Sir; he's a thief, and he's been on the Island, and I didn't want to have him in the house, and she would have him there, and that's the reason of the disturbance. The prisoner was acquitted.

John Levans was confronted by his wife Mary Anne. She said he worked alongshore, got drunk and was in the habit of beating her. He gave her a severe drubbing, Sept. 28. He had been before the Court before, for being drunk, and had sojourned for a time in the City Prison. *Judge Osborn*—We find you guilty of this offence. This time, John, we'll sentence you to the Penitentiary for 3 months. The City Prison did you no good, it seems. *Prisoner*—Will your Honor please send me to the Island? *Judge Osborn*—Why, that's where you're going.

Catharine Nablesink, just arrived from Germany and occupying quarters at Castle Garden, was asleep on a bench Oct. 6, when Christopher Welsh, also just emigrated, picked her pocket of $18 in gold and silver. The money was afterwards found in his boots. Neither of the parties could speak English. *Counsel*—He's unsophisticated—only just arrived. *Judge Osborn*—Yes, he has probably come to this country by the advice of twelve honest men at home. *Counsel*—It's his first offence, Sir. *Judge Wood*—It's the first time he has been before the Court, but he has only just come to this country. *Judge Osborn*—We find him guilty and sentence him to the Penitentiary for four months; if he had pleaded guilty he would probably have got only two months.

James O'Donnell committed an assault and battery upon his wife Julia, Oct. 3. *Judge Wood*—How long has he treated you this way? *Witness*—He has beat me for the last four years, your Honor. It seems the prisoner was put in the Tombs for being drunk, and his wife went there and procured his liberation when he treated her in this brutal manner. She said she could get along better without than with him. *Judge Wood*—What does he do for a living? *Witness*—He's a coachman, but he don't work any. *Judge Osborn*—Shall we find him some work? (To the prisoner.) We sentence you to the penitentiary for three months.

In the case of George Francis and Owen McGarley, both boys, found guilty on Tuesdny, of stealing some handkerchiefs, socks, &c., from Timothy Smith, Oct. 3, the complainant and the father of Francis plead for their discharge. After some talk, "Well, take your boy," said Judge Osborn. They were both set at liberty.

William Statze obtained a suspension of sentence. He was convicted on Tuesday of an indecent assault upon Mary Eliza Miller Sept. 21.

The case of Harrison Robinson, charged with an assault and battery upon Frederick A. Smith, was adjourned to Thursday.

Angemer Teubner had been out training, and was coming home in all the pomp and circumstance of military costume, Oct. 1, when Ludwig Halley and Henry Halley attacked him and one of them broke a pitcher filled with milk over his head, for which they were fined $20 each. The fine was afterwards made only $10. Both parties had troops of friends, who talked so loudly when the sentence was announced as seriously to impede the proceedings of the Court. They were ushered outside by the officers.

Thomas M. Hubbs, charged by John H. Hardie with a petit larceny, value of property $20, was told to appear again on Tuesday, to which day his case was adjourned.

John Henry, a German, told a doleful story of the assault and battery, with a stick of wood, which George Mettee committed upon him, Sept. 30. The complainant kept a beer shop, and the prisoner, he said, went into his place and called for a glass of beer and then commenced breaking things in there, and finally "hit me von schlap on mine face mit a piece of wood." George was fined $5 for it.

Lucas Wesley, son of the old man mentioned above, who was tried for biting his wife's finger, was arraigned on a charge of assaulting Officer John H. Arnoux, while in the discharge of his duty, Sept. 28. The officer with others arrested him with some other pickpockets, who were following a target company in Canal-street. Wesley resisted the officer, and called upon his confederates, who fell to beating the officer, who finally, with assistance, succeeded in taking him in. He was found gilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Michael Reardon was complained of by Catherine Kruger. She said he came to her house at 2 o'clock in the morning, broke into her room, and as she got out of bed to ascertain the cause, fell to beating her. She fainted. The defendant said he had had some gas-fixtures stolen, and suspected the complainant of the theft; he went to her house in company with some police officers, and did not assault her, but broke in to look for his property. *Judge Osborn*—Discharge the prisoner; the complainant has a remedy in a civil action of trespass.

The case of A. D. Failing, clerk in the employment of George Wilkes, publisher, charged with embezzlement, was adjourned to Saturday—and so was the Court, at 11 A. M.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

New-York, Thursday, Oct. 8, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are dull and heavy. Pearls $6; Pots $7 ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is inactive and languid. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12¾c.@13c.; Maracaibo, 12¼c.@13½c.; Rio, 10½c.@12c.; St. Domingo, 10c.@10½c., cash; Bahia, 10½c:, and Native Ceylon, 13c. ℔ lb. The public sale, announced for this day, was postponed. In Baltimore sales were effected yesterday of 2,000 bags Red, at 10½c.@11 55-100c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is quite depressed and unsettled.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Four is brisker and firmer. Sales 13,000 bbls.

Superfine State	$4 55@ 4 65
Extra State	4 80@ 4 00
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 55@ 4 65
Superfine Ohio	4 60@ 4 70
Fancy Ohio	4 75@ 4 85
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 85@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 00@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 10@ 5 20
Extra Genesee	5 50@ 7 50
Extra Missouri	5 50@ 7 50

Canadian is in demand at higher rates; sales, 800 bbls. superfine to extra, at $5 15@$6 50 ℔ barrel. Southern Flour is essentially unchanged. Sales, 2,600 barrels low mixed to choice extra at $5 15@$7 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and languid at $4@$5 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is dull and nominal at $3 75 for Jersey, and $4 @$4 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter is worth $19@$20 ℔ puncheon.

FRUIT—Sales by auction to-day: 300 boxes Layer Raisins at $3 80@$4; 38 half do. $2; 202 boxes bunch do. $3 62½; 35 half do. $3 12½; 250 qrs. $1 05 @$1 17½, all 4 mos.; and 1,070 boxes Malaga Lemons at $2 50@$2 75, cash; also, 63 boxes shelled Almonds 18c., and 100 boxes old Layer Raisins, $2 75, both cash.

GRAIN—Wheat is in fair request at steady rates. Sales 47,000 bushels, including inferior to ordinary white Western at $1 08@$1 17; ordinary to good red do. at $1 05@$1 20; good ordinary to choice white Southern at $1 25@$1 38; good to prime red do. at $1 20@$1 24; and damaged Southern at 90c.@$1 10, ℔ bush. Corn is salable and firm. The transactions since our last include 28,500 bushels, at 68c.@69c. for mixed Western, and 73c. for yellow Southern, ℔ bush. Oats are in request at firmer prices; 52c.@55c. for Western at 49c.@52c. for State; 36c.@42c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 32c.@36c. for Southern, ℔ bush. Rye and Barley are unchanged.

RECEIPTS OF WHEAT IN RICHMOND, VA.

	1856.	1857.
Total during September, bush.	228,723	262,660
Total from July 1 to Oct. 1, bush	641,469	692,857

The following shows the receipts of breadstuffs at some of the principal shipping ports on the lakes, as gleaned from the papers:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Detroit, Oct. 3	2,590	8,556	—	1,343	181	—
Cleveland, Oct. 5	875	8,841	—	607	288	427
Toledo, Oct. 3	2,530	9,757	7,350	123	—	—
Milwaukee, Oct. 3	178	11,838	—	515	450	—
Chicago, Oct. 3	3,256	105,212	6 715	12,218	1,666	60
Totals	9,429	142,204	14,065	14,816	2,585	487

The following is a summary of the Chicago Breadstuff business of the present year:

RECEIPTS.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn bushels.	Oats, bushels.
In store, April 10	57,000	755,190	134,000	153,187
Rec'pts for April	12,142	94,290	96,491	57,463
May	9,328	253,026	576,043	113,188
June	15,975	408,286	1,447,249	56,181
July	25,460	500,583	2,024,338	93,476
August	11,775	569,902	888,897	99,186
To Sept. 5	7,198	683,534	201,126	49,050
To Sept. 12	13,581	651,854	177,538	27,129
To Sept. 16	10,593	353,357	121,229	35,701
To Sept. 26	10,676	471,962	144,805	49,326
To Oct. 3	10,975	502,170	61,595	38,374
Total	184,705	5,274,154	5,873,305	772,061

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE.

	Flour bush.	Wheat bush.	Corn bush.	Oats bush.
May	34,175	917,569	752,702	58,609
June	10,765	634,137	1,580,874	42,600
July	15,471	432,433	1,927,348	31,260
August	5,838	471,717	1,462,904	7,500
To Sept. 5	1,178	577,151	188,960	42,000
To Sept. 12	3,490	424,598	241,924	—
To Sept. 19	9,487	611,296	189,822	13,000
To Sept. 26	11,700	693,937	165,885	20,665
To Oct. 2	5,356	373,297	30,271	22,000
Total	97,160	5,136,135	6,540,690	237,634

HAY—Shipping lots command 55c.@75c.; chiefly at 60c.@70c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Sales were made in St. Louis last Saturday, of 162 bales Missouri undressed, at $70@$75 ℔ ton.

HOPS—Sell slowly at former rates. New, 8c.@11c.; Old, 4c.@7c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Is dull and nominal.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for common and $1 for lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Appears quite dull and heavy, at nominal quotations. Porto Rico, 32c.@42c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 23c.@33c.; New-Orleans, 40c.@50c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Generally dull and heavy, as previously reported.

OILS—Are quiet and languid.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet, but held higher. Small sales at $23@$23 50 for Mess, and $18@$18 50 for prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet and languid at 11¾c. for Cumberland and Cut Middles; 11c.@11¼c. for Hams, and 10¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Western Smoked Bacon, 14c. ℔ lb. Lard is unaltered. The transactions since our last reach about 120 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to choice, at 14c.@15c. ℔ lb. Beef is depressed and languid. The transactions since our last consist of only small lots, at $14@$15 50 for repacked Western Mess, and $15 50@$16 for extra Western do., ℔ bbl. New prime Mess Beef nominal ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $17@$18 ℔ bbl. Butter is dull, and down to 12½c.@16½c. for Ohio; 15c.@20c. for common to very good State, and 21c.@23c. for prime to choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is depressed and obtainable at 6c.@9c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Dull and heavy. $4@$5 ℔ 100 lbs. the nominal asking rates. Sales by auction, 170 tcs. Carolina, at $3@$4 each, ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Depressed and drooping. Sales, 570 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 5⅝c.@7¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 450 bbls. Ohio and Prison, at 22c.@22½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Lacked vigor, and rates slightly favored shippers. For Liverpool—Cotton 3-16d.@¼d. ℔ lb.; Flour 2s.@2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain 5d.@6½d. ℔ bushel; Resin 1s. 9d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Beef 2s. 6d.@3s. ℔ tc., and heavy goods 15s.@22s. 6d. ℔ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

Review of the Buffalo Breadstuff Trade for the Week ending Oct. 6.

Flour—During the week closing with this report the receipts of Flour have been pretty fair, and in excess of the demand, although the most of them were consigned for immediate shipment. They are not, however, equal to the corresponding period last season. Ohio and Indiana continues to contribute the greater proportion. Very little yet from Illinois and Wisconsin.

	Bbls.
Receipts by lake, since the opening	404,730
Receipts by lake, same time last year	722,548
Decrease	317,818
Shipments by canal since opening	24,065

The railroads have carried nearly all, therefore, which have been shipped hence.

The stock on hand is not large, but it is in excess of the demand which during the week has been as moderate as at any time this season. Purchasers take only to supply immediate wants, both because of the closeness in money, and of the constant decline in prices. There is, therefore, no speculative inquiry, and the transactions are principally in the better grades. The reduction of the week is 25c.@50c. ℔ bbl. Sales aggregate about 5,200 bbls., closing at $4 62@$4 75 for superfine; $4 87@$5 for extra, and $5 25@$5 50 for double extra brands Iowa, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio. There were few sales of Spring Wheat, Illinois and Wisconsin Flour, and scarcely enough to fix prices. Rye Flour very dull and declining at $4@$4 50 as outside figures. Corn Meal in fair demand, and sells at $1 30 for coarse, and $1 40 ℔ cwt. for fine from mill.

Wheat—The current imports are not equal to last year, and a good proportion of them are from Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. The shipments by canal for the last few days have been larger than the receipts, during which also the arrivals from Illinois have increased.

	Bus.
Receipts by Lake, since the opening	3,373,516
Receipts to same time last year	3,996,627
Decrease	623,111
Shipments by canal since opening	2,629,962

A considerable proportion of the season's imports have been taken for those mills which are accessible only by team or railroad, and something over 200,000 bushels have been sent to Canada *via* the lake; so that the remainder now in store cannot be large. Holders in the early part of the week, in view of the decline from day to day in New-York, and the pressure for money, were anxious to realize, and Chicago spring declined 7c. The demand has been fair, mostly for milling, and the sales aggregate about 135,000 bushels going to 78c. for Chicago spring; afterwards recovering to 80c. for do.; 90c. for red Ohio and Indiana, and $1 for white do.; closing last evening with no sellers of spring at 80c. Some parcels of white Michigan, in bags, sold at $1 10, and of white Kentucky at $1 15. To-day, holders firm above 80c. No sales.

Corn—The receipts of Corn have very largely fallen off latterly from the early part of the season, and are also much less than at this time last year. The amount now in store must be small. The canal exports of the last four or five days have been in excess of the imports.

	Bush.
Receipts by lake, since the opening	5,204,292
" same time last year	7,898,194
Decrease	2,683,903
Shipments by canal since the opening	4,365,599

The demand during the week has been fair, but as the views of holders have been above those of distillers (who are the only buyers,) in the present declining state of high wines, the market has been inactive. Sales add up 50,000 bu., opening at 60c., receding to 58c. on the 2d, at which price it has since remained. This morning, 7600 bu. at 35c.

Oats—The receipts of the week have been very light—much less than last year during the corresponding period, and the same is true of the whole season.

	Bush.
Receipts by the lake since the opening	757,952
Receipts same time last year	1,367,345
Decrease	609,394
Shipments by canal since the opening	503,573

The local demand has taken up the difference between the imports and exports, and there are now few or none in store. The inquiry during the week has been in excess of the supply. Sales 10,000 but part to arrive, at 34c., which is now the figure named by buyers.

Rye—Little has been received during the week, and there is scarcely any now on the market. We quote 63c. as the price.

Barley—The market is steady at the nominal price of the opening. Not much doing. Sales at the close, 400 bush. Canada four-rowed at 75c.

Freights—The supply of boats has been in excess of the freight offering, and rates have ruled in favor of the shipper, closing at 7½c.@8c. for Corn; 10½c.@14c. for Wheat to Albany and Troy; $2 25 for Lumber to New-York.

The Caldwell Institute at Hillsborough, N. C. having ceased to exist, its furniture was sold and the proceeds forwarded to the late Secretary Dobbin. At his suggestion, the money is to be applied to the preparation of a stone for the Washington Monument, with the name of the Institute upon it.

Dr. Wm. C. Williams, of Manchester Centre, Ct., who has suffered heavily from the pressure of the times, hung himself in his barn on Tuesday. He was 65 years of age. The losses he sustained by the failure of the Ohio Trust Company are stated at $100,000.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"The course of true love never did run smooth."
THIS DAY PUBLISHED, BY TICKNOR & FIELD,
TWO NEW STORIES,
By the author of "Peg Woffington," "Christie Johnstone," &c.
Price, 25 cents.
Also, Part III. of WHITE LIES, by Charles Reade.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women; one would wish to do general housework in a small private family; can do good plain cooking; can make excellent bread and biscuit; is a first-rate washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; can do ladies' fineries in the best style; would be willing to take care of a child. The best of City reference can be given from their last places. Can be seen till suited at No. 220 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 3d floor, room No. 1.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A SUPERIOR Protestant domestic, desired by her late employer for a very valuable servant. She is honest and trustworthy, kind and gentle to children, and a most excellent nurse; can take care of a child from its birth and is a very good seamstress. Apply at the American Industrial Association, No. 67 Greenwich-st. Also, a German cook and several good girls for the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXCELlent and trustworthy young woman as chambermaid and seamstress or nurse, thoroughly understands the care of children, can take charge of an infant from birth, is particularly fond of children, would be willing and is capable of undertaking any situation; moderate wages. Can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION BY A faithful girl; one that understands all kinds of plain sewing; would be willing to assist in chamberwork; has lived in the most respectable families in the City, to whom she can refer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 192 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TIDY GIRL AS cook, understands all kinds of meats and soups, is a good baker, can make good pastry and cakes, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing of a small private family. Call at No. 111 West 25th-st., first floor, front room, between 6th and 7th-avs. The best of City reference given.

WANTED.—A MAN OF TWENTY YEARS' EXperience is desirous of obtaining employment at the iron manufacturing business: has heated, hammered, puddled, and run scrap furnaces, and understands iron business in all its branches, and is the best coach axle forger in the Union. Address TRIP HAMMER, Bronxville, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man, a situation as coachman; one that can be recommended for many years for his safe driving, &c.; can produce the best of City reference; has no objection to the country. Please call or address J. F. F., No. 81 3d-av., or at Mr. Towden's, Harness-Maker, No. 75 Bleecker-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY HIGHLY recommended intelligent girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress, or would do general housework for a small family; is able and willing to do her business; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls, situations to do general housework; are first-rate washers and ironers. Can give the very best of reference from their last place. Call at No. 445 Washington-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as coachman or plain gardener, in a private family. Has the best of country and City reference. No objection to the country. Address No. 271 East 9th-st., or to J. S., *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, with the very best of City reference, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do washing in general; can be seen for two days, by calling at No. 143 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as waitress in a private family. No objections to go in the country. Good City reference given. Call for 2 days at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store, between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTant young women—one as cook, washer and ironer—one as chambermaid and laundress, or waiter—one as nurse and seamstress. Also, by a nice girl of 16, as nurse. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as cook. Is an excellent baker, and would assist in washing and ironing. Can give best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 6th-av., near 8th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer und ironer, or to do chamber work, and to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference given. Call at No. 162 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, A SITUAtion as housekeeper, in a boarding-school of young ladies preferred; or would take charge of a widower's family. Satisfactory references can be given. Address R. L. M., Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED.—A GIRL WANTS A SITUATION AS chambermaid and seamstress; is a good sewer; no objections to the care of children; good City references can be given. Call at No. 131 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., New-York,

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a single man, who can refer to his present employer for his general character, competency and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 18 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY REspectable German Protestant girl, for general housework in a private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer: has the best of reference. Call at No. 217 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, IN a private family, by a person fully competent to take charge of misses' and boys' clothes. Address C. A. K., at this office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as first-class cook; good references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 37 West Washington-square, near 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as seamstress and dressmaker in a private family, one who understands her business; City reference given. Call at No 186 17th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as cook, washer and ironer. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 250 9th-st., third floor front, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family. Can be seen at No. 111 Charlton-st.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE SMART girl, a situation to do general housework, in a small private family; has good City reference. Address No. 281 East 6th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL, a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing, or to do chamberwork. Can be seen at No. 242 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands her business, and has good references; or would take a laundress's situation. Can be seen at No. 6 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as cook, washer and ironer. Good reference from her last place. Call at No. 227 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid, waiter, or seamstress. Has a ecommendation from her last place. No. 394 Bleecker-st

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A LADY IS ANXIOUS TO FIND A situation for a Protestant nurse of much experience, who understands the care and management of a baby from its birth; can bring it up by hand if required to save trouble; none but a first-class family need apply; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 4 Union-court, University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; can bake bread and biscuit; would do the housework of a small private family; would go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 200 42d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days, in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; she would do the general housework of a small private family. She has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 372 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT, TIDY young woman, as seamstress for a private family. She is a neat, quick sewer, and has no objection to assist with the chamberwork or fine washing; a home more of an object than high wages. Has good City reference. Apply for two days, at No. 118 Amity-st.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL GIRL, WITH BEST of City references, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has lived in the Old Country with gentlemen's families; is quick at the needle; fond of children; will go as lady's maid; reads and writes; wages $6; also a regular fine laundress and chambermaid; does up linens in style; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS NURSE AND SEAMstress, as a good cook and to wash and iron, as a first-class laundress, as chambermaid and waiter, as nurse and chambermaid, as laundress and chambermaid, as first-class cook, and to general housework in the City or country, by very competent, civil girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress in a private family; is a nice hand at ladies' and children's clothing and all kinds of family sewing; no objection to light chamberwork; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 830 Broadway, corner 11th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse, and to do plain sewing, can take charge of a baby from a month, and bring it up by hand, if required. Willing to go to California, and understands taking charge of children at sea. Call at No. 4 5th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook, washer and ironer, or is capable of taking a chambermaid's situation in a private family; the best of City references can be given. Call at No. 113 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts. Can be seen for one day only.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY REcommended girl as meat and pastry cook; makes bread, cakes and pies of all kinds; would assist to wash and iron; is able to do her business and anxious to give satisfaction; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY TWO NICE AND RESPECTABLE American Protestant girls, situations; one is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; the other is a good chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and plain sewer; both are willing to make themselves useful, and are highly recommended. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women; one to do chamberwork and take care of children; the other is a good plain cook, and good washer and ironer; can come well recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 282 Hudson-place, 34th-st., near 10th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECtable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or take care of children and sew; she perfectly understands her business. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 62 Concord-st., Brooklyn. The best of City reference given.

WANTED—SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTABLE women; one as chambermaid and waitress; the other as nurse and to do plain sewing. Are both willing to be useful as they can be. Good City reference. Call or address at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., 2d-floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY YOUNG woman as chambermaid and laundress, or would go as laundress; is fully competent to fill the above situation; can be highly recommended from her last place, where she has lived nearly two years. Call at No. 231 East 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE ENGlish Protestant girl, for general housework in a small private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer Has the best of reference. No objection to the country. Call at No. 217 Bowery.

WANTED.—A DRESSMAKER OF SEVERAL years' experience in this City, wishes an engagement in a family. She also understands boys' clothing. Many if her patrons would gladly recommend her. Address E. GAIL, Union-square, Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress. Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 229 9th-av., fourth floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress, and can cut and fit dresses, or is willing to do the chamberwork, or the fine washing. The best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 152 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED.—MRS. CONKLIN WISHES TO GET the washing and ironing of some ladies and gentlemen, by the month or dozen; also, mangling and window curtains done at moderate prices. Call at No. 107 East 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, in a respectable private family as chambermaid or laundress. Best of City reference given. Can be seen in her present situation, No. 27 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young woman as seamstress; understands all kinds of work. Has the best of reference from her last place where she has lived for several years. Call at No. 55 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American girl, as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing. Good city references given. Inquire at No. 224 West 25th-st., near 9th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A RESPECtable woman, fully experienced in soups, pastry, jellies, blancmanges, poultry, wild fowls, &c., will assist with washing and ironing, and has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 360 6th-av., near 22d-st., two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILD'S NURSE, by a Protestant woman who has had many years' experience in the care of children. Good City reference given. Apply at No. 36 East 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress. Is a good dress-maker, and can make boys' clothes; would like to get a place for the winter, where she can have a home. Call, or address by note, E. ESMEY, No. 93 Goerck-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Understands dressmaking; can cut and fit children's dresses. Call at No. 861 Broadway, third door above 17th-st., for two days.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, with good City reference, as nurse and seamstress; is a very neat sewer, and understands the cutting and fitting of children's dresses &c.; will be found willing and obliging. Call at No. 107 East 16th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidering; would assist with chamberwork; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Call, or a note addressed to E. C., No. 115 Munroe-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to travel with a lady or a lady and gentleman; no objection to take care of children and make herself useful; best of City reference given. Apply to No. 221 Varick-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS A GOOD COOK, and to help as laundress, in a private family, by a competent girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 488 6th-av., north of 29th-st., from 9 to 12 and from 1 to 4 P. M.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, A situation as housekeeper in a private family, or with a widower, or nurse to an invalid lady or gentleman. Is a Protestant. Can be seen for two days, at No. 258 28th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl, as chambermaid or waiter; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at 154 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as nurse; is experienced in the care of children; can do plain sewing; is willing to make herself useful; has good City references; call for two days at No. 242 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook and baker. She is well experienced, and understands her business perfectly. Best of City references. Inquire at No. 271 West 19th-st., near 9th-av. her present place, between 10 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer and baker; wishes to go the Hudson River route. Has good references. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged; call at No. 124 Mott-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, who has lived four years in her last situation, an engagement in some respectable family, as chambermaid and seamstress, and would wait on grown children. Apply at No. 89 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS LAUNDRESS, OR laundress and chambermaid, by a respectable person, who is fully competent, and can give good City references. Call at, or address No. 145 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AMERICAN, ENGlish, Scotch and colored servants, as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, waiters and infants' nurses. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., several doors west of Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waiter, with the best of City reference. Apply in the store No. 85 East 15th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; has four years' City reference from his last place. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 62 University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN in a respectable family, to do chamber work and sewing; understands the care of children. Can be seen at No. 60 Marion-st., near Prince-st., second street from Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF well-recommended servants, of all nations, in any capacity, at the Advertising Agency, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. None but first-class domestics, with undoubted references, furnished. This establishment is conducted by an American, and is decidedly the most reliable in the City. Orders left at our Agency will be suited by special advertisement, and satisfaction guaranteed.
J. S. MORGAN, Proprietor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS AN EXPERIENCED nurse, by a respectable woman, who can tend an infant from its birth; will do sewing or chamberwork. Also, as a good cook and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waiter, as nurse and chambermaid, as laundress and chambermaid, and to do general housework, in the City or country, by very competent, civil girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls, one to do chamberwork and waiting, or to do the general housework of a small private family; the other to take care of children and do plain sewing. She is fond of children, and will make herself generally useful. Both have the best of reference. Call at No. 372 2d-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AND niece—a girl of 16 years—situations in one family; one does the cooking, baking, washing and ironing; does up linens in style; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry; wages $7 to $8 per month; the other as nurse and to do plain sewing; will wait on a lady; quick at the needle: wages $4. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young women, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can give the best of city references. Call at No. 259 1st av. between 15th and 16th sts., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER WISHES TO OBTAIN work at her own residence, or is willing to go out by the day or week. Has no objection to go a short distance from the City. Understands cutting and fitting all kinds of ladies' and children's wearables. Can be seen at her own residence, No. 172 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing. Has excellent City references from her last place, where she has lived over a year. Can be seen at No. 128 Mott-st., near Grand, second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A SOBER AND OBLIGING PROTestant young man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom, or he would take care of a gentleman's place; is also a good farmer; would be willing to be useful in any capacity; wages not so much an object as a home. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOman, a situation as cook in a small private family; is an excellent cook, and has the best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Call at No. 169 1st-av., corner of 11th-st., New-York, in the fancy store. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY a competent New-England lady, who is well adapted to the care of children. Would have no objection to be matron of an institution, or companion of an invalid. Best City references given. Inquire at No. 87 East 30th-st., or address H. Box No. 1,516, New-York Post-Office.

WANTED.—TWO COMPETENT YOUNG WOMEN want situations, one as laundress or chambermaid, or fine washing. The best of City reference. The other, nurse or seamstress, or chambermaid, or waiter. The best of City reference. Call at No. 125 Amity-st., in the basement, between McDougal and 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and seamstress or as ladies' maid and seamstress; can do all kinds of sewing in the neatest manner; has no objections to travel; can give the most satisfactory reference from her employers. Call at No. 203 6th-av., 3 doors below 14th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO TIDY AND REspectable girls; one to cook, wash and iron; the other up-stairs work. Also, a middle-aged German woman as cook; and a tidy young English Protestant girl to do chamber work. Can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID AND seamstress; understands housekeeping, dressmaking, hairdressing, will take care of aged or invalid lady, or linen room in hotel. Has lived for several years in both capacities. No objection to leave the City. Can be seen for two days at No. 82 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESECTABLE WOMAN, WHO has had charge of a child as wet nurse, a situation to take care of young children and do plain sewing. She is capable of taking the entire care of an infant. She may be seen for a day or two at No. 64 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; also, a chambermaid and waiter; has no objection to see to children. Best of City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A single man; understands his business. Reference from his last employer in this City satisfactory. No objection to go any part of the Union. Address AGRICULTURIST, *Times* Office, Thursday or Friday. N. B.—Strict attention unto employer.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress, or to do chamberwork and assist in the washing in a private family; can be seen for two days at her present employers, No. 23 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER, a few more families' work either at her residence or at the lady's house; terms moderate, and can be seen for the winter at No. 97 25th-st., East of 3d-av., next to the bakery. Best of reference.

WANTED.—A SEAMSTESS WISHES A SITUAtion in a private family: is a good hand at ladies' and children's clothing and family sewing; would be willing to do light chamber work; best of City reference; Can be seen for two days at No. 85 6th-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A respectable woman of experience, and is capable of the charge of an infant from its birth; is a good plain sewer. Has the best of City reference. Call No. 68 6th-av., in the store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WASHER AND ironer, the washing and ironing of both ladies and gentlemen. The best of references given. Address E. D. BRONCH, Post-Office. No. 408 3d-av., where an interview can be had.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS A PLAIN COOK, and to do washing and ironing, by a respectable young woman; is a good baker; has good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 109 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL wishes a situation as child's nurse and light chamberwork; is willing to make herself generally useful; good City reference given. Call at No. 284 3d-st., between avenues C and D.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid, or to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 141 27th-st., between 7th and 8th

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WIDOW TO go out to Illinois as governess, seamstress or nurse. Can give the best of references. Death is the cause. Address, M. R., 169 Bowery, between Broome and Delancey sts.

WANTED.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL would like to obtain a situation as chambermaid, or to attend children. Wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Apply at No. 2 Delancey-st., corner of Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to cook, wash and iron; is a good cook washer and ironer: is also a good baker; has the best of City reference, and no objection to the country. Call at No. 217 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS AND chambermaid by a very competent girl with good City reference; would help with children. Call at No. 130 7th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in taking care of children; is fully competent. Call at 317 2d-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman; is a good cook, with good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 187 West 13th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., front basement.

WANTED—SITUATION IN ANY RESPECTABLE business by a married man; he writes a good hand, and speaks the French and Spanish languages. References given. Address T. W. P., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as seamstress in a private family. She understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 134 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER WISHes to engage with a few ladies, to go out by the day or receive work at home. Call at No. 47 West 18th-st., till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waiter; good City reference. Call at No. 53 Carrol-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL wants a situation as chambermaid and sewing, or waitress and chambermaid. Call for two days at No. 289 Elizabeth-st., 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress. Best of City reference. Call at No. 3 Mulligan-place, 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—A GOOD RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS chambermaid and waiter, and to assist with the washing and ironing. None but one perfectly competent and well-recommended need apply. Apply at No. 26 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 325 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family; good City reference given; can be seen where he last lived, at No. 23 St. Marks'-place, until engaged. The advertiser is a Protestant.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as child's nurse and seamstress; the best of City references, can be seen for two days at No. 68 Lewis-st., from 10 until 2 o'clock; front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR gardener. Good testimonials given. Address JAMES, office of this paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry, and soups of all varieties. Also, a girl of capability as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and waitress; is willing to do the chamberwork and washing of a private family; the cook $8 and the other $6; excellent City references; they will go a short distance in the country together or separate. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations—one would do general housework; is a first-rate plain cook; can make first-rate bread and biscuit; is an excellent washer and ironer;—the other, as chambermaid; is a first-rate plain sewer; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; can do ladies' fineries in the best style. Can give the best of reference. Call at No. 219 East 12th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, 2d floor, front room.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN OF RESPECTAbility, with superior references, wishes to do chamberwork and waiting, or would go as nurse and seamstress; is more desirous of a good home than high wages, and is worthy of a good situation. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st. No charge to employers in want of such servants. Also several well-recommended girls for housework, at $5 a month, and young girls at $3 and $4.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country as a good cook and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waiter, as nurse and seamstress, as nurse and chambermaid, as a first-class waitress, as professed cook, as laundress, as chambermaid and laundress, and to do general housework by very competent civil girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the book-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress and dressmaker; is a good cutter and fitter; can wait on ladies; has no objection to go South with a family; understands all family sewing; can do chamber work if required. Can give best city references. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 97 Walker-st., corner of Elm, room No. 8.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ENGLISH women, (Protestants;) one desires a situation to travel with a lady or family going South; is a neat seamstress; can cut and fit; has a good address and pleasing disposition. The other a good cook, washer and ironer; highly recommended for character and competency. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE WISHES a situation; can take the entire charge of children. Apply at No. 99 Second-place, Brooklyn, where she is living, and can furnish the best of references.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl, a situation to do light chamberwork, or to take care of children. Apply for two days at No. 262 16th-st. Good references given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing or plain sewing. Good City reference given. Can be seen at her last place, No. 141 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE, well recommended girl for general housework in a small, private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Call at No. 217 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE OR retail drug store, by an American, 17 years of age, to learn the business. Apply to No. 227 Chrystie-st., JOHN H. SEAL. Can come well recommended.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant girl, to cook, wash and iron; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has good references, and no objections to the country. Call at No. 217 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as waiter or chambermaid and waiter. Best of city references. Call at No. 3 Milligan-place, 6th-av., between 10th and 11th-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by a Protestant man; of long experience, and has good City reference. Address,
ROBERT JACKSON, No. 223 East 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL TO take care of children, and do plain sewing. Call at No. 263 1st-av., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do general housework. Apply at No. 188 Varick-st., corner of King, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, or to do light chamberwork. Call at No. 46 Clinton-st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN ENGLISH GIRL as cook, washer and ironer, or by a young girl as chambermaid. Can be seen at their present employer's, No. 143 Madison-st., for three days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH WOman from London, as seamstress in a gentleman's family. Is fully competent to do all kinds of sewing. Apply, for two days, at No. 327 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 239 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and laundress; has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 159 West 27th-st., near 8th-av.

A GOOD SUPPLY OF SERVANTS SUITAble for private and public houses, are now at No. 14 6th-av., and No. 359 Bowery, near 4th-st., wanting employment. Many are well recommended and will be satisfied with moderate wages in the City or country.
C. MASON.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of faithful Domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids and to do general housework. Families returned from the country had better call.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD SERVANT, ONE TO DO general housework for a small family. Scotch, German, or American preferred. None need apply unless neat and honest, one capable of doing thorough housework. Call at No. 11 2d-st.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, and all kinds of domestic servants, at No. 6 6th-av. N. B.—Situations procured for good servants without delay.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL FOR GENeral housework; must be a good washer and ironer and plain cook. City reference required. Apply at No. 73½ Broadway.

TO DENTISTS.—WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS an assistant in the mechanical department; one who is acquainted with continuous gum work preferred. Address, with age and reference, DENTIST, Broadway Post-Office, for three days.

BOARDING.

BOARD.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDrooms may be obtained at MRS. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY OR THREE young men can be accommodated on moderate terms in a private family, with all the comforts of home; there are no other boarders; situate in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from James-slip and 10th-st. ferry. Apply to J. WELLSLAGER, No. 13 Wall-st., up stairs.

BOARDING—WITH A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily; suites of rooms on second floor, with private parlor, furnished or unfurnished room for two single gentlemen on third floor. Reference exchanged. Apply at No. 141 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

BOARDING.—BOARDING IN BROOKLYN, E. D., may be had, with breakfast and tea, dinners on Sundays, for two or three single gentlemen, in a private family, pleasantly situated, within three minutes' walk of the ferries. Address, with real name and place of business, C. B. H., *Times* office.

BOARDING.—TO LET WITH BOARD AT NO. 89 Clinton-place, a few doors West of the 5th-av., a handsome suite of rooms on the 2d floor; also, on the third [illegible] families or single gentlemen; the house contains all the modern improvements; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—HANDSOME ROOMS WITH board to be had in one of the most eligible locations in the City. Apply at No. 4 Union-square. References required.

BOARDING.—ROOMS DESIRABLE FOR GENtlemen and their wives may be obtained with board, and two single gentlemen, No. 404 4th-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY AND TWO small children, (about 6 and 8 years,) in a private family, where very few if any other boarders are taken. Location within half a mile of Washington-square preferred. One good-sized room will answer. A note addressed Mrs. W. J., Box No. 1,464 Post-Office, stating terms, which must be moderate, will be attended to. References exchanged. Payments weekly if desired.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—NO. 186 ATlantic-st., near Clinton-st., in a private family. Convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—UNTIL the 1st of May next, in a private family for two adults and four children, or a small plainly furnished house for the same. Terms must be moderate. References exchanged. Address XXX, *Times* Office, New-York.

BOARD FOR THE WINTER.—A SMALL family will find very desirable apartments, on the first floor, newly painted, with gas, hot and cold water, &c., at No. 48 East 18th-st., near Union-square. Also, one third-story room, with pantry, grate and gas, for one or two persons.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY will let a suite of furnished rooms on second floor with large private parlor, to a family of first-class boarders or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. 42 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. References exchanged.

PARTIAL BOARD WANTED.—TWO GENtlemen, whose references are unquestionable, are desirous of obtaining room, with breakfast and tea, in a genteel private family, or where there are few boarders. Location between 23d and 34th sts. and 8th and 10th avs. Address, stating terms, &c., Box No. 1,679 Post-Office.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF FURNISHED apartments, a parlor with two bedrooms adjoining, having gas, hot and cold water, with exclusive use of bath-room, comprising the entire third floor, may be obtained by a desirable party of gentlemen, without board, with a genteel family, in 8th-st., near Broadway. References exchanged. Terms $15 per week. Address, giving name, COMFORT, Box No. 59 Post-Office.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES A NEATLY furnished room with breakfast and tea, (or dinner) in a strictly private family on Brooklyn Heights, convenient to Wall-st. ferry. Address, with location and terms, LOW, box 2,364 Post-Office, New-York.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS IN A FIRST-class house, elegantly furnished, and private table. Reference of first responsibility required and given. Apply at No. 48 Clinton-place.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 9, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents:—Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: Two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Eight copies for Twelve Dollars; Twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance:—Bills of all specie-paying Banks received at par.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We are still without any knowledge of the results of the election in Kansas. Our dispatches are so contradictory that it is impossible to arrive at any conclusion. A gentleman, who has arrived in St. Louis, from Leavenworth, reports that the election was progressing very slowly there, and that the Free-State men had possession of the polls, and were casting all the votes. At Delaware, also, the Free-State men controlled the polls, and it seemed to be conceded that Parrott would beat Ransom for Congress. A later dispatch, however, states that the officers of a steamer arrived from Leavenworth, which place she left on Tuesday, reported that Ransom was ahead so far as heard from, and that the Democrats were celebrating their success; and a still later dispatch states that the Republicans were 200 ahead in Leavenworth, while the Democrats were 300 ahead in Wyandotte, and the impression prevailed that Parrott was elected. It is to be hoped that we shall receive something more definite to-day.

In the Times of the 10th of July, we gave a detailed and very interesting narrative of the experiences of a negro named Dymocke, who alleged that he was on board the British vessel *Peacock* which was captured by the *Hornet* during the last war with England, and that, although a British subject, he had been reduced to slavery, and held in that condition ever since until quite recently. His statement also charged the British officials, especially the Consul at Savannah, with indifference to his rights. The statement attracted the attention of gentlemen officially connected with the British Government, who at once made it the subject of a rigid investigation; and we publish in another column a communication stating the result of their inquiries, which, it will be seen, throws considerable doubt on the truth of some of Dymocke's statements.

The Committee on Depositories and Finance of the American Sunday School Union have issued a statement in reference to the recent defalcation of the Corresponding Secretary of the Union, Frederick W. Porter. They state that every dollar of the contributions to the Society's funds has been scrupulously applied to the benevolent objects which the donors designed to promote,—so that whatever losses or disasters may have befallen the business interests of the Society, its charity fund has been sacredly protected. Distrust of Mr. Porter's faithfulness was first awakened by the approach to maturity of acceptances which did not appear upon the books, and on investigation, it was ascertained that he had used the Society's credit and his official position for private purposes to the amount, so far as ascertained, of $88,883 09.

The Money embarrassments have brought down two of our most prominent dry goods firms, Bowen & McNamee and W. G. Lane & Co. Their stoppage of payment was announced yesterday, and added to the excitement already prevailing in regard to the financial storm. The bankers of Albany and Troy met with a large party of City Bank officers at the Merchants' Bank, in reference to the embarrassed movement of Produce from the West. Another meeting of merchants and bank officers was held last night, in Lafayette-place, of a strictly private character. The negotiation of foreign bills and mercantile paper was nearly at a stand. The Domestic Exchanges without improvement. Stock market unsettled on City Bank stocks, steady for State stocks, and showing a fair request for dividend-paying railroad shares.

The General Produce Markets exhibited more steadiness yesterday. Flour was brisker and a shade dearer, with less offering. Wheat and Corn sold to a fair extent at uniform rates. Provisions were quiet. Pork was held higher, but other articles tended downwards. Groceries were much depressed. Sugars were quoted rather cheaper. Sales of 170 tierces Carolina Rice were effected by auction, at $3 @$4, cash, ⅌ 100 lbs., a material reduction from former rates. Cotton was unsettled. No important alteration transpired in Freights.

Two distinct shocks of an earthquake were felt at St. Louis. Mo., yesterday, the first of which was quite severe. The shocks were also felt at Springfield, Ill.

The schooner *Vapor*, from Savannah for this port, put into Norfolk yesterday with five of her crew sick with the yellow fever.

A regular meeting of the Young Men's Republican General Committee was held last evening at Stuyvesant Institute. A resolution in favor of expunging the resolutions denunciatory of Simeon Draper (passed at a previous meeting) was offered, but was not agreed to, after an exciting debate. Only six members voted in favor of expunging, and two of these—Messrs. Gavitt and Pepper—had their votes recorded, at their special request, as the majority refused to permit the ayes and noes to be called.

The Consolidated Democratic General Committee met at Tammany Hall last evening, and agreed upon a plan for the formation of the Mayoralty and other nominating Conventions which are to meet next week. The plan is that five delegates shall be elected to each Convention from each Ward, two to be elected by the Cooper men, two by the Small men, and one by the Consolidated Ward Committee.

The Convention of the American Bible Union closed last evening, after sessions protracted through two days, and terminating with an eloquent discourse from Dr. Armitage. From the commencement to the close of all the services the attendance was crowded, and the interest of the proceedings was fully sustained.

Yesterday was the third day of the New-York State Fair, held this year at Buffalo. The weather thus far has been very fine, and everything has passed off satisfactorlyy. The receipts yesterday were $7,000. The total received thus far is $13,000. Hon. Edward Everett will deliver an address to-day.

The Board of Aldermen met last night and adjourned till Monday next. A considerable amount of business, including a proposition by the Chairman of the Committee on Finance to continue and extend the public works of the City, so as to give increased employment to the poor, was discussed and disposed of.

An interesting case of alleged robbery came before Recorder Smith, at private Chambers, yesterday. A Hungarian Jew, from Bucharest, in Wallachia, charged another Hungarian Jew, from the same place, and his former partner, with having robbed him, in this City, on Wednesday last, of £940 in Bank of England notes. The case was adjourned to this morning, when it will, perhaps, assume a different and a singular aspect.

The Temperance Cause.

We have repeatedly expressed the opinion that an excessive *partisanship* is the greatest curse of this country. It interferes with the public interests in every direction and upon every subject. It pervades our politics, our education, our social improvements, our moral reforms and our religious progress. In every department of action and of thought our leading men lose their love of truth in their zeal for party. Politicians prefer a party triumph to the establishment even of their own principles. Ministers are often infinitely more zealous for the increase of their sects than for the increase of Christian charity. And nothing can more forcibly illustrate the prevalence of the same principle in matters of moral reform, than the course pursued by the prominent leaders of the Temperance movement in this State for the past few years, and especially just at the present time. Their anxiety to keep a Temperance *party* in the field, overrides their anxiety for the prevention of intemperance, and leads them to oppose all practical measures to check and restrict its ravages.

We have upon our statute book a law which prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors except under certain stringent regulations. It is a prohibitory law so far as it goes, and inflicts heavy penalties upon all who sell liquor without having the license which it requires. The Executive Committee of the State Temperance Society, soon after the enactment of this law, issued an address advising Temperance men to take no part in its execution or enforcement: and on Tuesday last a State Temperance Convention held at Syracuse resolved that the law had proved to be an utter failure. Hon. Mr. Leigh, of this City, proclaimed, in a tone approaching exultation, that the law here was substantially a dead letter,—that it had "multiplied instead of decreasing drinking shops and drunkenness," and that "no friend of temperance would pretend that it was in any degree efficient." Rev. Mr. Jackson, who is employed as the Traveling Agent of the Society, said that "more evil existed under the present system than under the old law." And Rev. Mr. Ives expended a great deal of eloquence in denouncing this "vile and unholy license law," and declared that he would prefer *free trade* in rum, to any restriction short of total prohibition. It is not easy to understand how gentlemen who indulge in such language expect to preserve any reputation for common sense, in a community so eminently practical as ours. No amount of sophistry can blind any man to the fact that *ten* men can sell more rum than *one*:—and there is not one man in ten thousand incapable of drawing from this fact the plain inference, that by excluding *nine* men out of every ten from the traffic, its extent must and will be diminished. Previous to the enactment of the present law there were not less than 8,000 persons in this City lawfully engaged in the daily business of selling liquor. Now,—as we learn from a very sensible communication on the subject from Mr. C. J. Warren,—the number of licensed liquor dealers is 687. It is not easy to doubt that this is a real and substantial improvement,—that so far as the law is operative it has done good.

But these Temperance partisans urge that the sale of liquor is not confined to those who have a license,—that all persons sell who choose,—and that, *therefore*, the law is inefficient. *Whose fault is it that this is so?* Has Mr. Leigh, or any one of his coadjutors, ever entered a complaint against any man for selling liquor without a license? Oh, no! Their *principles* forbid their taking any part in the enforcement of a law which they do not approve! The members of their party throughout the State have been instructed, directly from head-quarters, to have nothing to do with the execution of this law,—to make no effort to restrict the granting of licenses, and to make no complaint of the selling of liquor without them. In other words, they are to do everything in their power *to make this law a dead letter*:—and then they meet in convention and denounce it as utterly useless and ineffective. This is the very madness of partisanship; and the reason which they themselves urge in excuse for such conduct only aggravates its wrong. They cannot aid in executing any law in which they have no confidence, and which they do not approve. This is a higher-law sentiment with a vengeance. This goes a trifle beyond Mayor Wood. Suppose every person was to act upon this principle in reference to every law:—what sort of government would be possible?

The simple fact is, these men are the leaders of a Temperance *party*: and their great aim is, not to promote the cause, but to build up the party. They will support no law which their party has not made. They will countenance no measure which does not promise to augment their party strength. They will join, cordially and openly, the *free traders* in rum, and assent to the unrestricted sale of a liquor, every drop of which they believe to be a deadly poison, rather than aid in the execution of any law which will not do everything they deem desirable. They practically deny and scout the doctrine that "half a loaf is better than no bread,"—and court absolute starvation, unless their appetite can be at once entirely appeased. How much farther this class of Temperance men are to be allowed to go in guiding and ruining the Temperance cause, remains to be seen.

Politics and the Panic.—It is not easy to see how the present financial difficulties can be made an element of strength by either of the existing political parties at the coming election. In spite of the effort to do so, there is too much common sense among the masses to allow of their being humbugged by any such nonsense. The financial revolution of 1837–40, which was attributed, whether justly or not, to the pet bank system and the Sub-Treasury, was the chief element in the hard cider campaign, and Van Buren lost his election, beyond all doubt, in consequence of the hard times, which he was accused of having been instrumental in producing. But what have the candidates for State officers in the present political campaign had to do with the existing condition of affairs in the commercial world? Whatever sins either party may have committed, it would be the height of absurdity to attribute to them any hand in creating the present panic. It would be about as just to accuse them of having caused the revolt in India. We should be very glad, indeed, if the Nena Sahib of the present financial crisis could only be pointed out to us—it would give us infinite satisfaction to have the pleasure of pitching into him. But one of the anomalies of the present times is that nobody seems to know who or what produced them. They are, in fact, *sui generis*, and we do not see how our commercial distresses can, at present, be turned to a profitable account in this political campaign.

The Commercial Paralysis.

It is the pressure of such times as the present which makes us suddenly recognize the extent to which this community resembles Molière's worthy citizen who had talked prose all his life without knowing it. We in America live political economy without understanding it. Realizing in our fortunate position many of the conditions most essential to a sound development of national wealth, we have bestowed much less attention upon the laws of that development than has been given to them by the statesmen and the students of Europe. And it is but a natural consequence of our theoretical ignorance that any sudden interruption of our practical success should tremendously disconcert us, and excite the public mind in a degree quite disproportionate to the actual gravity of the circumstances. A fortuitous blow paralyzes certain leading centres of our financial circulation, quite as much by its metaphysical effect upon the men themselves who control that circulation as by any material injury done to the substance of the financial system; immediately the alarm is propagated by a thousand subtle nerves of commerce throughout the body politic; failures in the West echo the crash of failures in the East; suspensions in the South follow upon suspensions in the North, till what began in panic expands, by virtue of the very constitution of our commercial world, into a series of real disasters, involving the positive well-being of whole communities. If we look only at the *results* of the financial stampede which began with the fall of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, we shall believe that the prosperity of this country has really experienced a very severe check, and we shall find no ground for anticipating any speedy relief from the present stringent contraction of commercial enterprises and of financial facilities. But if we revert to the causes, or rather to the one *efficient cause* of our calamities, we shall find that it rests mainly with ourselves to determine its duration and to limit the sweep of its destructive wings. It is not worth while for us to dwell upon the *provoking causes* which immediately brought about the crisis. An excess of importations, or a factitious depreciation of railway values, may or may not have determined the advent of the disease, and it will be an interesting study for the financial philosopher to elucidate hereafter the agencies which combined to such a result. But our present business is to seek a cure, and with this end in view we must go back to the constitutional tendencies of the patient. We must find in ourselves the argument of our restoration, where the argument of disorder lay.

How, then, did it come to pass that in a time of extraordinary prosperity, when the various industries of the country were confessedly active, and profitably active, beyond all precedent, when the earth was yielding her increase with unusual liberality, and property throughout the nation was unfolding its resources in at least an equal ratio with population,—how, we ask, has it come to pass that the relations between the producers, the traders, the consumers, of the busiest and the freest people under the sun, are suddenly smitten with an almost absolute stagnation? For this is just the gist of the matter. The West and the East alike are ready to sell—the West and the East alike are ready to buy. The agricultural South is utterly at a loss to meet the intense and increasing demand for its products. Not only have our exports during the past year actually exceeded our imports, but countries not heretofore our customers are preparing to deal with us. Within the present week, for instance, we see it stated that Canada, which in former times exported breadstuffs into this State, is now become a large buyer at Rochester and at Oswego. Whatever the virtual proportion may be between the standard and the actual value of the immense railway property which has been created within the past few years, the accessions to the sum-total of the national wealth which we owe to the railway interest, have been simply enormous. What, then, is the meaning of these phenomena of imbecility supervening thus upon a condition of unwonted and of unquestionable national strength? In the answer to this question lies the solution of our present difficulties.

The whole modern world, and the United States in a particular manner, may be said to rest upon commerce. In the system of modern life the creation of values is subordinated to the exchange of values. The enormous activity of modern life creates that it may exchange. This is the condition of its energy—this is its safety at once and its danger. A value, properly defined, is essentially a thing of the mind—a human creation that is—for the moment that the primitive man abandons his acorns and his roots, and aspires to the planting of an ear of corn or to the killing of a salmon, he begins his work of modifying matter by mind, and touches upon the principle which gives to money its existence and its power. With the advance of civilization and the consequent multiplication of values, this principle, so early discovered, takes form in fact. The currency of gold and silver is in process of time established, these metals being definitely accepted not as the "representatives of value," which phrase, so applied, is to our minds (with respect be it said) little better than nonsense, but as mediatorial values. If the production of gold and silver could have kept pace with the production of all other values, and if gold and silver had been perfectly and conveniently portable in considerable quantities, there is no reason to suppose that any other medium of exchange would ever have been resorted to. Yet even in that case commercial panics would have been inevitable incidents of the expansion of commerce. If a million of dollars in gold could be dispatched by the mail as easily as a million in notes of hand, there can be no doubt that transactions would be entered into on the faith of its coming, just as they now are on the receipt of a bill of exchange, and with, of course, an equal chance of disappointment and disaster. But the supply of gold and silver lags far behind the development of modern enterprise. That particular kind of value is not created in a ratio proportionate to the demand which exists for it in its mediatorial capacity. What do we then do? We create assurances of the existence of a certain amount of values, which assurances we accept as if they were the values themselves in very deed before us. Such an assurance is a Bank-note; and when we know that the Bank by which that note is published holds an amount of bullion equal to the assurances it has issued, the note is the strongest security of its kind that can be offered. A bill of exchange evidently is a similar security, but of an inferior kind, since its realization depends upon the success of a number of transactions in which the particular person who draws it is engaged, and upon the solvency of the bank on which it is drawn. All mercantile paper belongs to the same category with bank-notes and bills of exchange—that is, it is all *representative of values*.

Now the exigencies of the position of this country, and its opportunities as well, have made it inevitable that a very great proportion of all the exchanges of the people should be effected by means, not of mediatorial values, but of the representatives of values. This has been so from the beginning, and it must continue so to be so long as the United States preserve the distinctive features of their actual condition. If we trade at all, we must trade by virtue of mutual confidence, which alone can give currency to the representatives of value. And the only question therefore to be raised when a sudden extinction of this mutual confidence entails a suspension as sudden of vast and complicated transactions throughout the country, is a question of resources. Are we or are we not rich enough in actual values to go on with our mutual dealings? If we are, then it is clearly our duty to take such steps, wherever we step at all, as shall tend to reopen our only channels of intercourse and exchange, by reestablishing mutual confidence between the sellers and the buyers of the land. If the West has values to send us, and we want these values to acquit our own debts to Europe, or to accumulate from them the usual profits of our usual commercial activity, then we must begin by enabling the West to reach us, and by satisfying all parties that we have the ability and the disposition to avail ourselves of the resources of the land for relief from the temporary suspension of commercial animation in which we now find ourselves.

Bill-drawing and bill-discounting are of course only contrivances for making small capitals do the work of large, and if the work of a large capital is *not here to be done*, it cannot be expected that the Banks, which are the markets for the representative mediums of value, should attempt to assist anybody in doing it. But if the work of a large capital *is here to be done*, a revival of confidence indicated in that margin of discounts which corresponds in this country to the barometrical rates of discount at the Bank of England, must soon be followed by a reaction of relief in every direction. Here, then, is the matter to be gravely and patriotically weighed by those who have the control of our financial institutions. We have before this time dwelt upon the importance to the community of maintaining the solvency of our Banks. But the importance is contingent upon the thorough and loyal discharge by the Banks of the duties which they owe to the mercantile community, to the country at large, and of course, therefore, to their own eventual interests.

The Use of a Head.

It may seem to many persons an amiable piece of superfluity to insist upon the importance of a head to every body, whether that body be the mortal clothing of a responsible soul, or merely a corporation. But the actual state of our financial community is a sufficient indication to those who know what is going on therein, that the old truth needs to be newly enforced. The banking corporation of this City—for the banks, however independent of each other they may be in their organization, do constitute for all practical purposes one corporation in their relations with the commerce of the country,—is getting itself and everybody else into very considerable danger for the want of a head. We do not profess to know where a head should be sought for. But we do know that a head must be found to rally the common sense and the courage of our financiers to a frank and full consideration of thei relations with the banking community of the interior, and with the merchants of the City. And we have no doubt that such a head exists. Of the wholesome influence on the public temper of such a power as only a head of recognized capacity can exert, an instructive example has just been offered us in France. The panic and the pressure which threatened that country in consequence of the depreciation of the stock of the *Crédit Mobilier* have been averted by a single interview between the Emperor and the great banker, Emile Pereire, acting as the representative of the financial world. The only positive result of that interview was a revival of confidence in the Government, on the part of the bankers. But that was sufficient. Now, the actual position of this country at this moment is certainly not less sound than the position of France. Who then will take the initiative, which New-York, and New-York alone, must assume, in acting upon this fact with confidence?

Captain Herndon and the Women of America.—It is very natural that the women of this country should wish to see the family of Captain Herndon secured from the possibility of want and privation. The husband and father, who in the hour of peril remembered only the sacred duty of saving the wives and the children of his fellow-men, committed to his charge, well deserves a place in the heart of every woman who would honor herself by doing honor to courage, to loyalty, and to devotion. And as a place in a woman's heart always means a place in her practical sympathies, we find it not at all surprising that a meeting of ladies has been convened for this evening at Niblo's Garden in this City, for the purpose of raising a subscription sufficiently large to put the widow and the daughter of the gallant Chmmander of the *Central America* beyond the reach of those petty troubles which can do so much to embitter the sanctities of a deep and real sorrow. We doubt not that this womanly work will be done in a womanly way, not as a special tribute to qualities for which the lamented Herndon would himself have been the first to repudiate any particular credit to himself, and which are to be expected of every American who bears the commission of his country, but as a fitting and honorable expression of sympathy with a family so honorably afflicted. This meeting will be addressed by Mr. W. M. Evarts, of this City, and by other gentlemen, whose names have not been made public.

Prospects of the Winter.

In these golden Autumn days we are now enjoying, while the air is so full of genial sunshine, and the heavens bend over us so soft and tenderly, we must not forget that they are but a brief prelude to the rigors of Winter, and that they will very soon be succeeded by freezing blasts and pitiless storms. Winter, at the best of times, is sure to bring with it a vast amount of unavoidable suffering to the poor, which our charitable institutions, numerous as they are, can never adequately alleviate. The coming Winter cannot fail to be memorable for the distress it will occasion, and every possible precaution should be taken to prevent the sufferings of the poor and improvident classes. The past three Winters have been remarkable for their severity, and we may be blessed with a milder season in the coming one. But the worst should be provided against. The present financial pressure will be felt most severely by the laboring classes a month or two hence, and they should be warned in season to economize their means and make provision for a time of enforced idleness. We have been gathering a good many facts in regard to the present condition of the laboring classes in New-York and its neighborhood, and we are forced to the startling conviction that within the past three weeks very nearly one-fifth part of the laboring population of the City have been thrown out of their ordinary employments, and the prospect of this number being greatly increased is undeniable. The pressure must be extended to every department of labor, and added to the mechanics and day laborers there must inevitably be a fearful number of persons who have been accustomed to regular salaried employments, who cannot, on an emergency, turn their hands to any kind of rough work, even though it were to be obtained. The suspension of so great a number of merchants, bankers and brokers, must throw a vast army of book-keepers, salesmen, and clerks of various kinds out of employment, who will be unable to find it in other places. There will be no refuge in the great West, for there they are suffering under the same malady with which we are afflicted here, and at the South it will be the same. There will be work enough in the Spring, but the difficulty will be to bridge over the intervening months of the Winter, and to reduce the suffering as much as possible. Fortunately the country is overcharged with provisions, the harvests have been abundant, and though there is some difficulty now in forwarding the produce of the West to the Atlantic cities, the railroads will offer a means of conveyance after the rivers and canals have been closed by ice. There is no danger of starvation, and by timely action much suffering may be prevented. There are still many solvent houses, and many large manufacturing establishments which can be kept going, and it is the duty of their managers to keep as many of their hands employed as they can. In all cases where it is necessary to curtail expenses it will be much better to reduce the wages, or work half time, than to discharge any of the employes. The unemployed poor will have to be supported by the wealthy in some way, and it will be much better that they should be kept at work and enabled to support themselves, than be supported in idleness. Those who have been deprived of their ordinary incomes by misfortune, must, of course, curtail their expenses, dismiss their servants, and adapt themselves to their altered fortunes. But there are still great numbers whose incomes are not affected by the hard times, whose wealth is independent of commercial revolution, and they should not curtail their usual manner of living, but, on the contrary, exercise a greater degree of liberality. Much of the suffering that will be felt will be among that very numerous class who furnish the superfluous luxuries of society—who do not contribute the necessaries but the elegancies of life.

The poorer laboring classes must themselves be taught in time the necessity of providence and strict economy. Labor is, in ordinary times, so easily obtained that they live a reckless hand-to-mouth existence; but the necessity is urgent now for the strictest economy. In England, where labor is almost always difficult to be obtained, where they are accustomed to such seasons as we are now anticipating, the poorer classes can more readily accommodate themselves to short commons than they can here. Full stomachs and comfortable homes are here the rule among all classes, and, instead of eating meat but once a week, our common laborers think it a hardship not to be allowed to indulge in it three times a day. Though an Irish laborer may be happy and contented with a dinner of boiled potatoes in Dublin or Cork, he will not put up with such unsubstantial fare on this side of the Atlantic. There is something in our air that sharpens the appetite and makes it necessary that the imported stomach should be sustained by more solid and stimulating food. Some three or four Winters ago, during a temporary pressure in the money market, there were a good many laborers thrown out of employment, and they turned out and formed a procession, marching down Broadway with banners, on one of which was inscribed, "We ask for work and they give us soup." Soup, which would have satisfied the utmost craving of a Frenchman, was regarded by these sturdy beggars as an insult which they resented with indignation. But it is not for this class of persons for whom we have any fears; there is no danger but they will make their necessities known and have their wants supplied by some means or other. Those who are most likely to suffer severely the coming season, are the sensitive and modest poor, who will taste the bitterness of poverty for the first time, and shrink from the thought of obtruding their sufferings on the attention of the public. These are the people whom the philanthropical and well-to-do should seek to relieve, and to whom no assistance will be so grateful as employment which will enable them honorably to relieve themselves.

The Police Commissioners.—The following paragraph appears in the *Courier and Enquirer*:

> "The Police Commissioners held no meeting yesterday—the Republican members, *for obvious reasons*, being unwilling to meet, in the absence of Gen. Nye from the City. An adjournment was made until Friday, but it is not probable that a meeting will take place until next week."

The "obvious reasons" which render the Republican members unwilling to meet, in Gen. Nye's absence, are, we suppose, the fear that some man will be appointed a policeman who is not a Republican. If there is any other, we should be glad to know it. If not, we must pronounce it utterly disgraceful to the parties concerned. The people of this City want a vigorous, competent and effective Police,—and they do not care one straw what may be the political opinions of any man connected with it. They need a Police entirely free from party influences,—and they were told, by the leading members and organs of the Republican party, that the new law would give them one. Yet here they find the whole department *paralyzed* by partisanship. The Board cannot even fill one of its own vacancies. The Police force is only *two-thirds* as large as it was under the old law, when Mayor Wood constantly complained that it was too small, and yet not a man can be added to its numbers for "obvious reasons."

Unless some steps are speedily taken to redeem the Commission from its present condition of disgraceful inefficiency, there will be "obvious reasons" why the Legislature should make some essential modifications in its composition.

Death of a French Critic.—M. Gustave Planche, a distinguished French critic, if not, indeed, the most distinguished of his order in the cotemporaneous literature of France, died at Paris on Sept. 18th. His death was the consequence of the foolish neglect by himself of an abscess in the right foot, of which he refused to suffer any medical notice to be taken for *nearly eight months*, and which resulted in a general disorganization of the system.

M. Planche was a prominent contributor for many years to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and he had made himself conspicuous by a kind of Draconian severity rather uncommon in the present days of critical complaisance. Possibly this fact may be attributed to the circumstance that M. Planche rarely figured as an author, and so felt himself to be above the necessity of keeping terms with the creative confraternity. He had long been at open war with Jules Janin the leading reviewer of the *Journal des Débats*, and his funeral was signalized by the appearance of that gentleman, who delivered a eulogy over the grave of his antagonist, and did to Planche the dead that justice which Planche the living had never received at his hands.

M. Planche was born in 1808, and had consequently entered upon his 50th year.

Railroad Land Grants.—The Attorney-General of the United States has given an opinion to the Secretary of the Interior, to the effect that the acts of Congress granting portions of the public lands to Railroad Companies take effect at once, and pass to the grantee all the estate which the Government has in the lands granted.

Academy of Music.

To-night the last regular performance of the present series takes place, and rare and varied attractions are provided for the occasion. Mozart's grand opera of "Don Giovanni" will be given, for the second and last time, with the very superior cast of Mme. La Grange as *Donna Anna*, Mlle. Frezzolini as *Zerlina*, Mme. Strakosch as *Donna Olivia*, Signor Gassier as *Don Giovanni*, Signor Labocetta as *Almaviva*, and Signor Rocco as *Leporello*. In addition to this great attraction, Mr. Thalberg will play a solo on the piano, and Mr. Vieuxtemps on the violin. Such a programme may never be enjoyed again.

BENEFIT.

Signorina Rolla, the principal *danseuse* of Niblo's Garden, and an *artiste* who has delighted thousands with her skill and reliability, takes her first American benefit to-night. The entertainments provided for the occasion are excellent, and suitable to the occasion. The entire ballet and pantomime company of the establishment will appear.

Political.

Hon. James Wadsworth, of Buffalo, has been nominated by the Democrats of the Thirty-first District for reëlection to the Senate.

The Republicans of the Eighth Judicial District have nominated Noah Davis and Martin Grover for the Supreme Court.

The Democrats of the Second Judicial District have nominated Judge Brown for reëlection to the Supreme Court for the long term, and John A. Lott, of Kings County, for the short term.

The Democrats have nominated George W. Pratt for the Senate in the Tenth District, Ulster County.

Hon. James Noxon, of Syracuse, has been renominated for the Senate by the Republicans of the Twenty-second District.

John J. Foote, of Madison County, is the Republican candidate for Senator in the Twenty-third District.

James M. Smith is the American candidate for Senator in the Erie County District.

The Democrats of the Sixth Judicial District have nominated Robert Parker, of Delaware County, for Justice of the Supreme Court.

The Democrats of the Third District, Rensselaer County, have nominated Martin Miller for the Assembly.

The Republicans of Niagara County have nominated for Assembly in the First District, John W. LaBar.

The Democrats of Oswego County have nominated Robert C. Kenyon, of Fulton, for State Senator.

American Nominations.—The Convention of the Fifth Senatorial District, comprising delegates from the Eleventh Ward and from parts of the Tenth, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Wards, five from each Ward, met last night, pursuant to adjournment, at the Rooms corner of Essex and Grand streets, to nominate a candidate for Senator. The candidates were Gilbert C. Dean, Clarkson W. Crolius and Joseph H. Petty. On the first regular ballot, Dean received 9 votes; Petty 8, and Crolius 3. Eleven votes were necessary to a choice. On the second ballot Dean had 9 votes; Petty, 7; Crolius 3, and one blank. The third ballot gave Dean 10 votes; Petty, 6; Crolius, 3; Blank 1. The fourth ballot had the same result. The fifth ballot was informal, 21 votes having been deposited, whereupon the meeting adjourned to next Thursday night.

On Wednesday night, the Senatorial Convention of this District nominated Hon. Joseph B. Varnum, Jr., as their candidate. The nomination was subsequently made unanimous.

A meeting was also held at No. 180 Bowery, last night, to elect a candidate for Assembly for the Sixth Assembly District. This District comprises the Fourteenth and parts of the Tenth, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Wards. All the business that was done was the election of Wm. S. Wood, of the Fourteenth Ward, for President. Without nominating any candidate, the Convention adjourned till next Thursday.

☞ The *Independent*, commenting on the defalcation of the Corresponding Secretary of the Sunday School Union at Philadelphia, says their "Card impeaches the wisdom and fidelity of the managers no less than the integrity of the Corresponding Secretary's, since it shows that the Secretary was allowed to give notes for the Union in his official character without the formal authorization of the Board, and without any restraint whatever." As to the appeal which the card makes to the churches to increase their contributions, the *Independent* decidedly cannot second it. "The Sunday School Union," it adds, "should wind up its affairs and go into liquidation rather than subject itself in the remotest degree to the reproach of repudiating its debts."

The Late Defalcation in the American Sunday School Union.

The Committee on Depositories and Finance, of the American Sunday-School Union, have published a "Brief Statement" in regard to the defalcation of Mr. Frederick W. Porter, their late Corresponding Secretary. They say that "every dollar of the contributions to the Society's funds have been scrupulously applied to the benevolent objects which the donors designed to promote, so that whatever losses or disasters may have befallen the business interests of the Society, its charity fund has been sacredly protected. Our periodicals have contained an acknowledgment of all donations received, and our annual reports have faithfully accounted for their disbursement."

The statement goes on to say that the Society was somewhat embarrassed by the large disbursement required for the book department and missionary department. But there was no alarm felt, and arrangements were made for carrying them through the present financial crisis, when a suspicion of Mr. Porter's delinquency was aroused. We copy the rest of the statement:

This officer has always been intrusted with the general oversight of the Society's business, including its money transactions. He is required to pay over to the Treasurer whatever money he receives. The claims against the Society, after being duly audited by a Standing Committee, are submitted to the Board at a stated monthly meeting, and, if approved, orders on the Treasurer, signed by the presiding officer of the meeting and countersigned by the Recording Secretary, are then authorized for their payment. At the same meeting a report is also made by the same committee, of all the liabilities of the Society and of its resources.

In the prosecution of the business, and especially in transactions with paper dealers, printers and binders, it has been customary for Mr. Porter to issue notes and acceptances, in his name, as Corresponding Secretary. The most unqualified confidence being reposed in his integrity, no particular investigation was made into these transactions beyond what appeared in the monthly statements of the Committee, which were founded on the books and were sustained by the representations of the Corresponding Secretary. So that whatever was duly entered on the Society's books came to the knowledge and passed under the scrutiny of the Committee of Accounts and the Board.

Distrust of Mr. Porter's faithfulness was awakened by the approach to maturity of one or two acceptances which did not appear upon the books. But this might be charitably ascribed to some oversight which could be explained. On further investigation, however it was ascertained that he had used the Society's credit and his official relation to it, for private purposes to a very large extent. Engagements of this sort, to which the Society has no interest or concern, but for which Mr. Porter, by his signature, has thus secretly pledged its credit, have been already ascertained to the amount of $68,883 09,* no part of which ever came in the possession of the Society, or appears on the books to its credit.

While it is confidently believed that these unjustifiable proceedings have extended through a series of years, nothing has occurred until the present crisis to bring them to light, though not a little ingenuity has been displayed in evading an earlier detection.

Mr. Porter at once resigned his office, but no disclosures have been made, nor have we been able to ascertain with any certainty to what use any portion of the money, thus fraudulently obtained, has been put. It is hoped that some portion of the unauthorized claims may be covered by property which has been made over to the Society for that purpose.

The official unfaithfulness which has involved so many innocent parties in serious embarrassment, brought dishonor upon the cause of religion and done irreparable mischief to one of the most important and useful institutions in the land, was such as no ordinary vigilance could have prevented or detected. Confidence must be reposed somewhere, yet who will guarantee that it will not be abused? It will be understood that, so far as we know, no funds in the actual possession of the Society have been abstracted, since no part of what was surreptitiously obtained was ever in its custody; *and it is to be especially remarked, as a matter of thankfulness, that not a farthing of the contributions to our benevolent fund has been lost or misappropriated.* The wrong which we suffer results wholly from the use of the Society's name and credit by the Corresponding Secretary without authority, in violation of his trust, and for personal or private ends, and the burden falls wholly on its business department.

In the meantime, may we not confidently appeal to our friends to come to our aid in these trying circumstances, into which we have been betrayed, not by our own neglect or error, but by the abuse of a necessary confidence? We have satisfactory assurances from parties who hold these unauthorized obligations, that they shall not be urged to our prejudice, and we must bespeak the indulgence of others until we can recover from this severe shock, and put the business of the Society on a proper basis.

We cannot entertain the thought for a moment, that an institution so signally favored of God, and so eminently fitted by its organization and agencies to bless and save our country, will be left to languish and decay, because one of its servants, in an evil hour, has proved faithless to his trust.

J. C. Pechin, J. Cook, B. B. Gonegys, C. H. Cummings, Committee on Depositories and Finance.

No. 1,122 Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, Sept. 30, 1857."

* This amount agrees with a statement afterwards furnished by Mr. Porter.

Death of Hon. Louis McLane.

From the Baltimore Sun, Oct. 8.

Hon. Louis McLane died yesterday at his residence in this city, in the 72d year of his age. He was the son of Allen McLane, a distinguished officer in the revolutionary war, and was born in the village of Smyrna, Kent County, Del., on the 28th of May, 1784.

In the year 1798, being then only 14 years of age, he served with great credit as a midshipman on board the frigate *Philadelphia*, then on her first cruise, and under the command of Stephen Decatur, the father of Commodore Decatur. In 1801, yielding to the desire of his family, he left the Navy; and, having completed his education at Newark College, in his native State, he began the study of law in 1804, under the instruction of James A. Bayard, of Delaware. He was admitted to the bar in 1807, and rapidly attained a high place in his profession. In the war of 1812 he was a volunteer in a company commanded by Cæsar A. Rodney, who had been the Attorney-General of the United States under Mr. Jefferson, and marched with that Company to the relief of Baltimore when it was threatened by the British.

The great capacities of Mr. McLane now began to attract public attention in another direction, and in 1816 he was elected to the House of Representatives from Delaware, and so largely had he won the confidence of his constituents, that he remained a member of that body until 1827, when he was chosen by the Legislature a Senator of the United States. In May, 1829, he was appointed by President Jackson to be the minister of the United States to Great Britain, where he remained two years, and on his return he was called by the same President to take a place in the Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury. He served in this place until 1833, when he became Secretary of State, and in June, 1834, he retired from political life.

In 1837, when the financial condition of the country required his services among ourselves, Mr. McLane was prevailed upon to accept the presidency of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and, removing to this State, he discharged the duties of this laborious office until 1847. In this time he was requested by President Polk to occupy, during the pendency of the Oregon negotiations, the mission to England, and this duty being accomplished, he again returned to Maryland. In 1850 he was solicited and prevailed upon by his fellow-citizens in Cecil County, in this State, where he resided, to serve as their representative in the Convention called to reform the Constitution of Maryland. After performing this service he finally retired from public life.

Mr. McLane was a chief actor in all the great political events which marked the first half of this century. He was the companion, fellow-laborer and friend of those who have, with him, won the remembrance of our countrymen as the statesman of America.

Horrible Tragedy—Death of Hon. Richard J. Knowlson.

From the Troy Budget, 8th.

A tragedy occurred in this city early this morning, which, from the singular circumstances attending it, has caused intense excitement among our citizens. Rumors were rife at an early hour of the death by violence of Hon. Richard J. Knowlson, of Sandlake, in the Tunnel between Congress and Ferry streets.

The facts of Mr. Knowlson's death are briefly these: Last night he stayed at the house of John Kerr, Esq., with whom he had business relations. He got up at about 4 o'clock this morning, and leaving the house, proceeded to the railroad track, and from thence followed the track up to the Congress-street Tunnel, where the early morning train of the Hudson River Railroad was backing up to the dépôt. When in the Tunnel, the cars being about 15 or 20 feet from him, he facing the cars, which were approaching him at the rate of about 7 miles the hour, he fell or threw himself down, and the whole train passed over him, killing him instantly, and mutilating his body in a horrid manner.

His overcoat, hat and neck stock were found carefully laid together at the side of the track. This fact, together with a gash in the neck, and the further fact that he was considerably depressed yesterday, on account of the financial difficulties of John Kerr & Co., of which firm his son James S. was a member, gave the impression that the act was one of self-destruction, and cast a gloom which has rarely been equaled upon our city.

Subsequent investigation makes it probable that Mr. Knowlson's death was the result of accident.

The body was conveyed to the passenger room of the Hudson River Railroad, where the jury proceeded to hold the inquest.

Steamer Knickerbocker Returned to Albany.—Last evening the steamer *Knickerbocker* was taken in tow by the steamers *Anna* and *Baltic* for the purpose of taking her to New-York. Upon reaching Van Wie's Point it was found impolitic to go any further as the water was running in faster than one pump would discharge. The canvass which had previously been used was found to be tender and not of sufficient strength to resist the pressure. The "*Knick*" was towed back to this city and reached her dock at 10 o'clock last night. Another canvass will be drawn around her hull to-day and this evening another effort will be made to take her to New-York.—*Evening Journal, Thursday.*

LONG ISLAND.

Union of Americans and Republicans in the Third Senatorial District, Kings County.

The American and Republican Senatorial Conventions for the Third District, embracing the Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards of Brooklyn, and the county towns, assembled last evening—the former in a hall at the corner of Court and Union streets, and the latter at the corner of Court and Sackett streets.

The American Convention organized by electing the following officers:

Chairman—Wm. H. Hickox.

Secretaries—Thomas Cotrell, Oliver Holden.

After the usual preliminary proceedings a resolution was adopted to appoint a Committee of five to confer with a like Committee of the Republican Convention for the purpose of agreeing upon some plan of union.

The Republican Convention organized by selecting Wm. Hunt as Chairman, and Henry Hill as Secretary. A Committee of Conference was appointed and after a short consultation both Committees selected as a candidate John Winslow, Esq., American, in nomination, which was heartily received by both Conventions.

By invitation the Republican Convention met with the Americans, and the nomination was ratified without a dissenting voice.

At this juncture a Committee, which had previously been appointed, entered the hall with Mr. Winslow, who was received with "three cheers and a tiger." He ascended the platform and spoke as follows:

MR. WINSLOW'S REMARKS.

Fellow Citizens and Gentlemen of the Consolidated Convention: I have been apprized by your Committee that you have this day placed me in nomination for this Third Senatorial District. I return to you my sincere thanks for this unsolicited mark of your approval and confidence. I need not remind you, gentlemen, that while my duties commence from this hour on this new relation, yours are by no means at an end. You owe it both to your candidate whom you have placed in this responsible position, and to yourselves, to spare no honorable efforts to secure his triumphant election. I shall be elected, if elected at all, by the united and cordial support of the Americans and Republicans together, with a respectable number of the respectable portion of the Democratic Party, who are determined not to be led on blindly to the battle by that old but dangerous party war cry of "measures not men." At this stage of our political history and progress, in administering our government, we are not so much in need of new principles of action, as we are in need of an honest and efficient application of principles long since discovered, and as old as the eternal hills. Political economists, in classifying the industrial world, speak of industry of discovery and industry of application. The labor now most needed in the political world, is industry of application in reference to those principles which underlie our system of government, and which are the palladium of our prosperity and safety, and the security of liberty itself. We may find a glorious instance of devoted and patriotic attachment to principles of sound American Government, and philanthropic justice in the life and example of Washington. We may understand his character and principles by studying his action in the Convention over which he presided, and which framed the Constitution of these United States; we there see him with his compatriots of the Revolution inserting one solid American plank in the Constitution, to the effect that no man should be eligible to the offices of President and Vice-President of these United States, except he be a natural-born citizen. Let us accept this provision in its true spirit and meaning, but without intolerance or proscription, and apply it to the necessities of our times. We also study his life and principles with profit, whether we read his Farewell Address, wherein he conjures his fellow-countrymen to stand by their Government and their Union as their only ark of safety, or whether we look at that last noble act of his life when he made his slaves freemen, (applause,) and provided, in his last will and testament, for their welfare in life. After all, gentlemen, there are but few questions which are likely to engage the attention of the Legislature that are strictly of a political or partisan character. Most of the ordinary subjects of legislation involve questions of political economy vital alike to us all. I can only assure you that if the people ratify your nomination, I shall bring to the discharge of the trust a fearless and conscientious determination to perform my whole duty, at all times remembering my accountability to the people, and at all times keeping in view those great central truths which illuminate our Constitution and glorify and immortalize, not the "glittering generalities," but the solid doctrines of the Declaration of American Independence. Let us have a Registry Law, which, while it carefully guards the rights of all, shall purify and protect the ballot-box against the invasions of fraud. Let our Government be administered on the spirit of these sentiments, guided by those noble principles which inspired our fathers of the revolution. Then shall the altar-garland of liberty bloom with renewed beauty and vigor. Then shall the solid ark of our American Union acquire new strength and durability from the tempest of time. Then shall the prayers of our successors be in union with ours. Then, here and now, it shall not require the prophetic voice to trace in the bright outlines of the future the continued and permanent success of our great experiment of self-government.

At the conclusion of these remarks three hearty cheers were given, when the now united Conventions adjourned to meet at the polls.

Opening of a New Public School at Greenpoint.—The new Public School House No. 22, erected by the Brooklyn Board of Education at Greenpoint, was opened yesterday with public exercises of a very interesting character.

The house is 56x98 feet, two stories, beside the play-grounds, and will seat 800 pupils. There are 10 class-rooms on each floor, two permanent, and eight formed by means of folding doors. The furniture is of the style in use in some of our City schools. There is a beautiful new piano in the Grammar School Department, where the attendance is 250 girls and boys. In the Primary Department, with 500 pupils, girls and boys, there is no piano and no gallery for small children. The play-grounds are the natural earth, and would be improved by flagging. The house is heated by furnaces and hot air, and the means of ingress and egress are safe and convenient for the pupils. The house cost $20,000, as it now stands, and takes the place of an old shell that stood there in 1855.

The Principal, Mr. Griffing, was requested to conduct the order of exercises, which he did in a very appropriate manner. The singing, under the charge of Prof. Wilson, was good. Mr. Griffing made a very excellent address, setting forth the duties of parents, teachers, school officers and pupils in order to give the greatest efficiency to the school. Some of his points hit home among the audience. Brief addresses were made by Messrs. Valentine, Rev. Mr. Wellman, Rev. Mr. Talmadge, Mr. Stuart, Alderman Harris and Superintendent Bulkly, which were well received.

The teachers in the Grammar School are J. B. Griffing, Misses H. Hartt, E. S. Johnson, H. Heaton, E. Hennell, M. G. Sperry, with one vacant place.

In the Primary Department the instructors are Misses D. Shepherd, A. B. Boyce, H. Strickland, C. Ray and E. Dodge, and one place vacant. The school is nearly full and promises well. We found a crowd of primary children in an old packing box, which ought to be shut up and the pupils removed to more comfortable quarters. We were not able to learn why the new school-house had not been made large enough to accommodate the hundred little ones we found stowed into this miserable shell, where the want of air and space are sure to injure the health of the children.

☞ The Lee-avenue "Boys' Meeting," which was suspended during the hot weather, opened again last evening, under the most flattering auspices—about a thousand "regulars" being present. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Hallowell, Matthew Hale Smith, Esq., and Dr. F. Tuthill. Singing—decidedly Congregational—led by Mr. Lummus, filled all the chinks and gave the opening, *éclat*. Hereafter—Mr. Johnson, the Superintendent, announced—these meetings, which are a great feature in that part of Brooklyn, will be held on Thursday instead of Wednesday evenings.

☞ The Franklin-avenue Presbyterian Church has been repaired, recarpeted and recushioned, by means of funds raised by the ladies of the congregation, during the past vacation. The church resumes its sittings in the main building next Sabbath.

Fire in Brooklyn.—On Wednesday night last a barn on Van Coett-street, Brooklyn, owned by Mr. Traphagan, of New-Jersey, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $300.

NEW-JERSEY.

Suicide.—A butcher named George Mee, living in South Fourth-street, Jersey-City, committed suicide on Wednesday by taking laudanum. He put the poison into a glass of water and then, stepping into an adjoining room where his wife and a lady visitor were sitting, tipped the glass to them, proposed their health and swallowed the dose without exciting their suspicions as to his intentions. Medical aid was summoned, but he died before morning. He was about 45 years old, and a man of very intemperate habits. Recorder Bedford held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

Hudson County Courts.—The Court was yesterday engaged in the trial of civil cases. The slander case of Webster *vs.* Spencer—a suit growing out of the Nicaragua Transit troubles—was brought up on Wednesday, and Spencer was discharged from custody.

☞ **Michael McCrady**, a porter in the employ of Messrs. Judd & Son, linseed oil factory in Water-street, yesterday fell through the hatchway from the third-story to the basement, and was instantly killed. He was conveyed to his residence No. 7 Hester-street, and the Coroner notified. He leaves a wife and family.

The Doings and Habits of a First-Class Scoundrel.

From the Courrier des Etats Unis.

Some time ago we had occasion to relate, as an incident of the current history of New-York, a scandalous affair that took place at one of our most fashionable hotels. It was the story of a young man caught in a false position by an injured husband, and escaping by a flight, as ridiculous as it was precipitate, the consequences of the unexpected surprise.

In itself this occurrence is not such a rare one as to fix the attention long, for we are no longer strangers to all the immorality and libertinism that conceal themselves under the gilded mantel of our social elegance. We are far from being lovers of scandal; but there are cases—and this one was of the number—in which it seems to us that we are performing a duty to the community, and rendering a service to perhaps numerous families, in calling attention to facts derived from the most authentic sources. The example may, besides, diminish the chance of analogous dangers, and blast with signal contempt crimes which would be more easily renewed if they were not known.

The occurrence related by us was not, as we ourselves supposed, the result of an impulse of passion or of an imprudence born of an occasion too full of temptations. It was the consequence of long and shameful manœuvering, of an incredible oppression and of a mercenary avidity without scruple and without shame—in a word, the *exploitation*, not even under form of love, but by means of intimidation and of the force of the purse and pecuniary resources, of a woman timorous and submissive to a long martyrdom.

Let the facts speak for themselves:

Some years since, Mrs. Z., being seriously unwell, and entertaining small hopes of a speedy recovery of health, was taken by her husband to Paris, where it was hoped that change of climate and medical skill would fight to greater advantage the peculiar disorders with which her nervous system was affected. But the course of treatment was long; and as important affairs compelled the return of Mr. Z. to America, he was obliged to leave his wife in France to the care of a family of compatriots and friends. It was then that a deplorable mischance threw the convalescent into relations with one of those young Americans, who are beggarly gentlemen of leisure and unprincipled vagabonds, and who, having made their escape from the family circle and left the paternal roof, have no other aim in a foreign country than to gratify their taste for pleasure by all possible means, without ever weighing against their vanity any scruple of personal dignity or of self-respect.

Ready to engage in any plan of raising the wind, young X. was not slow to understand that out of a woman deprived of the double protection of her husband and of her family an excellent speculation might be made. Dissembling at first the baseness of his designs, he devoted himself to the sick lady, and easily inspired her with an affectionate gratitude which he was not slow to impose upon. The first care of X., when admitted to the place of a friend, was to borrow, systematically at first, small and then larger amounts No account was kept with a man who gave such proofs of devoted attention. Sometimes he restored a part of what he had received; but with a feminine delicacy all reference to the subject by her was avoided, and when, after an intimate acquaintance of more than a year, Madame Z. was about to return to America, there was a balance in her favor of about $1,600, which her borrower owed her.

After she had departed he was not slow in perceiving that it would be difficult for him to continue to exercise his industry in Paris where there was no likelihood of finding another woman disposed to pay for his interested pretences of love. It naturally occurred to him to continue his disgraceful liason upon this side of the Atlantic, and with this view he managed to entrap Mrs. Z. into a correspondence which put into his hands a series of letters that compromise her, and constituted proofs of the existence of the most criminal relations between them. This feat accomplished, he repaired to the United States, armed with those papers on the use of which he had calculated.

He might then have been seen in his Parisian dress, just disembarked, his hair carefully parted in the middle in front, rings on his fingers, chains on his waistcoat, sometimes upon Broadway, sometimes at the opera. But, not being able to pay his expenses in New-York, he went South, where his victim had been for some months under the conjugal roof. There he threw off the mask, and commenced playing a *rôle* fit only for such a filthy soul. He no longer endeavored to obtain Mrs. Z.'s money by entreaties, but by menaces and constant intimidation. He must have money. Should she refuse it him, he would publish her letters—he would send them to her husband—and she should be driven from her home an outcast—should be pointed at in the streets. Money only could purchase his silence.

Terrified and distracted, the unhappy woman dared refuse him nothing. To preserve her reputation—to obtain a momentary peace—she devoted to him the sum of $100, her monthly allowance from her husband. But this amount was far from satisfying the miserable man, who expended it all in debauchery. He must have more. The poor woman had nothing to satisfy him with besides her jewels, laces and shawls. These she sold to pay his debts and his board, for which, for example, he was $250 in debt. Feeble in mind and body, the poor woman submitted to this revolting treatment until the wretch became so hardened as to strike her, when she said it was impossible to keep him constantly supplied with such sums.

At length, in the hope of extricating herself from these affronts and violences, she fled to the shore of the Mississippi, where she was joyfully received by some near relations. There at last she hoped she had escaped from the odious persecutions which had embittered her existence. Vain delusion! She was followed by letters, menacing, implacable and odious, giving her neither rest nor breathing space, and suspending night and day over her head imminent dishonor, ruin beyond recovery.

Later she came to the North, and her venal persecutor again dogged her steps. In Boston and New-York, in private houses and in hotels, she was still followed by odious persecutions. The friend once so devoted was now but a vulgar rascal, who stole her jewelry from her trunk, who destroyed the portrait of her mother in order to raise money on its setting of pearl. The least reproach was followed with gross abuse and brutal violence. X. would upset the dinner-table in excess of drunken fury. He disfigured her lovely features by blows with his fist. He tore her very garments from her body.

We stop here, without completing a picture which rivals, if it does not surpass, the most feverish pages of Eugene Sue. These shameful mysteries have been unveiled only when the discovery which the unhappy woman dreaded so much took place by an accident. This long torment has borne its fruits, and no one will be astonished to learn that she who has been the victim should be to-day in a house where health and affected reason are cared for together. What will surprise, moreover, is the fact that the miserable man who descended to such vile practices was not caned to death, as he ought to have been. He has disappeared, having left plenty of his portraits in one, at least, of our photographic galleries.

This narrative is not the result of details picked up in chance conversation, and published for love of scandal. It is founded upon an affidavit drawn up by the victim herself of this sad story, and signed by her under oath. The prosecution, of which this affidavit was designed to be the basis, has been necessarily abandoned, in consequence of one of those defects of the law so common in this country. But in default of dishonor at the hands of the Courts, it is well that the dishonor of publicity should attach to such conduct.

The Toronto Board of Trade has held a meeting, at which it was resolved to bring to the notice of the Government the question of the free admission of hops into the United States, under the terms of the Reciprocity treaty.

[Advertisement.]

PRICE OF WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.

I beg leave to inform the public that I have reduced the price of my Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps to the following low prices:

Quarts bottles 1 dozen..............$4 75 } Net cash.
Pints bottles 1 dozen................2 50 }

UDOLPHE WOLFE,
No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ An Evening Entertainment worth seeking may be found at Purdy's National Theatre to night. Dr. J. S. Jones' great drama of "Captain Kyd, or the Witch of Hurl Gate," is to be repeated. The people will have it. Although the manager only intended to have it performed Monday and Tuesday evenings, still it has held possession of the stage all the week. The grand fairy spectacle drama of "The Magic Well, or the Demon of the Desert," is to be performed with it to-night, for the first time in five years, and the farce of the "Yankee Heiress" will conclude the bill.

[Advertisement.]

Knox's Hats.—Everybody knows Knox by reputation, and those who have ever worn his Hats will not be likely to forget him. He is justly celebrated for the excellent articles he manufactures, and for the taste which he displays every season. The Fall fashion of Hats which he has recently introduced are admitted to be the neatest thing out. At his establishment, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, a large and varied stock of Hats, Caps, &c., will be found.

[Advertisement.]

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water—Fragrance distilled from living flowers; the most delightful toilet water in existence. It immediately removes all soreness or irritation of the skin. Sold by the proprietors, D. T. Lanman & Co., No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—Some new and beautiful styles of Gas-Fixtures just out for the Fall trade; also, a new Patent Gas Purifier that will save 40 per cent. to the consumer. Call at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. Archer, Warner & Co.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Clinton Place Hotel, Broadway, corner Eighth street, on the European or American plan, at option. Spacious, well ventilated, and handsomely furnished rooms for families or gentlemen for the winter.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Oct. 10.

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III.—LETTERS FROM OVER THE SEA—Hiedelberg.
IV.—THE CAMP OF CHALONS.
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XIII.—THE DISMISSAL OF WORKMEN FROM MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE CITY—Statistics.
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THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for............................$2
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The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two Copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money. Bills of all Specie-Paying Banks Received at Par.

All orders must be addressed to the Publishers of the Weekly Times, No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

CLOTHING.
OLD STAND, CORNER OF JOHN AND NASSAU STS.

N. R. COLLINS & CO. invite citizens and strangers to call and examine their stock of FALL and WINTER CLOTHING. They have on hand a large assortment of English Business Suits, Clarendon Sacks, &c.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

Waupun, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. Lansing Bonnell, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.

Dear Sir: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction.*

Y. C. SNOW.

BARNES & PARK
Have removed from No. 304 Broadway to
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row,

Directly opposite the Astor House. The attention of close buyers and jobbers of drugs is invited to our immense stock of

PATENT MEDICINES,

at and below proprietors' prices, by the case, dozen or 100 gross. Confining ourselves exclusively to the medicine business, we possess facilities to handle this class of goods upon terms never before attempted in America.

BARNES & PARK.
New-York, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

FALL, 1857.

WE BEG TO INFORM OUR FRIENDS THAT OUR complete stock of NEW STYLES of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING is now ready and for sale, comprising every desirable design of FABRIC AND FASHION for the present and approaching season. OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT is extensively stocked with our LATEST IMPORTATIONS OF CASSIMERES, BEAVERS, VESTINGS, &c., &c., &c., to which we ask special attention. EARLY SELECTIONS will, of course, procure the CHOICEST THINGS.

D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

CORNICES AND FIXTURES, CHEAP FOR CASH.
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
Cheap for Cash.
WINDOW SHADES,
Cheap for Cash.
PAPER HANGINGS,
Cheap for Cash.
SOLOMON & HART, No. 243 Broadway.

GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.
The entire stock of this establishment
Has been marked down
At cost and below cost prices,
For the month of October, 1857.
The assortment of each department was
Never more complete than at the present time.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons, intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.

WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO WANT a sewing machine of wonderful utility, one that will sew the lightest and heaviest fabrics better than any other the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation, or any use whatever; a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn $1,000 a year, can obtain it nowhere except at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

CANTRELL'S TWELVE SHILLING GAITERS.—CANTRELL continues to do a heavy business in the sale of his beautiful and durable twelve shilling gaiters, and the demand for those manufactured expressly for the Fall season is very great. They look quite as well and wear better than articles sold at nearly double the price. CANTRELL'S establishment is at No. 813 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

WIGS, HAIR DYE, WIGS.—CRISTADORO, NO. 6 Astor House, has the safest, the surest, and the best Hair Dye in the world. His new style of Zephyr Scalps beat all for their natural appearance, lightness and adaptability to the head. The Dye applied in private. Copy the address.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES, WHICH IN MANY respects surpass the imported, being furnished with the first quality of goods, and contain all that is requisite for the toilet, for sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

FLUSHING FEMALE COLLEGE (ESTABLISHED in 1842) is authorized, by the Legislature of the State, to confer Diplomas and Degrees upon its graduates. Board and Tuition $150 per year. See advertisement.

PLEASANT OCTOBER.—LADIES, IF YOU WISH to look charming, and appear on a proper and genteel footing this beautiful weather, buy your Gaiters and Button Boots, Slippers, Tyes, India Rubber Boots and Shoes, &c., from J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

FINE CUTLERY.—PEN, POCKET AND SPORTING Knives. Also, a large variety of choice Razors, which will be warranted to the purchaser. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

MARRIED.

Lanier—Egleston.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 7, at Rev. Dr. Potts' Church, by Rev. Dr. Spring, Chas. Lanier to Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Egleston, all of this City.

Stuyvesant—Gibson.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 8, at Ascension Church, by Rev. William Creighton, D. D., Robert Stuyvesant to Fannie J., daughter of James R. Gibson, both of this City.

Swift—Griffith.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 7, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. H. S. Carpenter, Rev. Alfred B. Swift, of Middle Granville, N. Y., to Miss J. Lizzie, eldest daughter of Walter S. Griffith, Esq., of Brooklyn.

Peters—Austin.—At Stratford, Conn., on Wednesday, Oct. 7, in Christ Church, by Rev. T. M. Peters, Frank A. Peters, of Boston, to Mary E., daughter of Thomas Austin, of Stratford.

Hubbell—Strong.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Wednesday, Oct. 7, in St. Paul's Church, by Rev. Wm. Cooper Mead, assisted by Rev. Theodore A. Eaton, of New-York, Joseph W. Hubbell, Jr., of Norwalk, to Olivia, daughter of the late Nathaniel W. Strong, of New-York.

De Vaugrigneuse—Stout.—At Newport, R. I., on Wednesday, Oct. 7, by Very Rev. Father O'Reilly, and afterwards at Emanuel Church, by Rev. Mr. Brewer, Anchlis Edouard de Vaugrigneuse, of the French Legation, to Sarah Morris, only daughter of the late Aquila G. Stout, of this City.

Conant—Halsey.—At Vergennes, Vt., on Tuesday, Oct. 6, in St. Paul's Church, by Rev. W. W. Hickox, Eugene S. Conant to Elizabeth H., youngest daughter of the late Major Silas Halsey, U. S. A.

West—Noble.—At Albion, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, Oct. 6, by Rev. J. T. Coit, Edwin West, M. D., of No. 111 Amity-st., this City, to Miss Mary W. Noble, eldest daughter of Wm. Noble, M. D., of the former place.

Hicks—Lucas.—At St. Louis, on Tuesday, Sept. 29, Silas Hicks, Jr., of this City, to Lizzie A., daughter of Jas. H. Lucas, of St. Louis.

Thresher—Rideout.—In San Francisco, Cal., on Thursday, Aug. 20, at the house of Jacob Underhill, Esq., by Rev. R. P. Cutler, Mr. M. S. Thresher, Jr., Esq., to Jennie Rideout, both of Galena Hill, Yuba County.

☞ Maine papers please copy.

DIED.

Stuart.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Oct. 8, Agnes Stuart, widow of Kinloch Stuart, in the 72d year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her sons, Robert L. and Alexander Stuart, are invited to attend the funeral services, at the church corner of 5th-av. and 19th-st., (Dr. Alexander's,) this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

Sanford.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 8, after a long and painful illness, Maria H., second daughter of Harriet and the late Capt. Menemon Sanford, aged 26 years, 2 months and 6 days.

Her relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 305 East Broadway, on Monday, Oct. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Link.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 8, Frederick Charles, infant son of Frederick and Christina Link.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 1½ o'clock P. M. this day, (Friday,) at No. 47 Franklin-st., without further notice.

Stott.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 8, at 10½ o'clock A. M., of consumption, Jane A. Stott, daughter of Jas. and Elizabeth G. Stott, aged 15 years, 7 months and 10 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 202 East 33d-st., without further invitation.

Robinson.—In this City, on Thursday noon, Oct. 8, Sarah Jane, youngest daughter of Charles and Maria Robinson, aged 8 weeks and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 124 1st-av., this day, (Friday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M.

Hall.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 8, at 2 o'clock A. M., Mrs. Abigail Hall, widow of the late Rev. Daniel Hall, aged 75 years and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 37 Vandam st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

Gottsberger.—At Orange, N. J., on Wednesday morning, Oct. 7, Julia, wife of J. Geo. Gottsberger, Jr., and daughter of the late John S. Timmins, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her father-in-law, No. 9 East 18th-st. Her remains will be interred in the family vault in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Stark.—At Bedford, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 7, Agnes Austin, only daughter of John and Agnes Stark, aged 8 months and 8 days.

Funeral at St. Luke's Church, this day, (Friday,) at 9½ o'clock A. M.

Fontane.—At Fernandina, Fla., on Tuesday, Sept. 15, of fever, Mr. R. D. Fontane, of St. Augustine, Fla.

☞ The friends and acquaintances of Mrs. E. Landon, and of Mrs. John Wendelken, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of their mother, Mrs. L. Lewis, on Saturday morning, Oct. 10, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of Mrs. Landon, No. 84 Greenwich-av., without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

HOUSE FURNISHING BULLETIN.
NO. 4.

The mercantile agencies are very busy to find out what they do not know about the great Bazaar for supplying the wants of

HOUSEKEEPERS.

They can blow and talk. I can not. My duty rests with

67

reputable merchants and manufacturers,

WHO ARE

consigning goods to the undersigned, and will continue so to do as long as the subscriber makes his returns promptly, not in checks, but in

CURRENT CITY MONEY.

These are the times to try

MEN'S SOULS.

A year ago the luxuries of the Eldridge-st. Jail were being enjoyed. For why? A certain institution will yet answer to the tune of many thousand dollars.

Fire away my desperate enemies. Money 5 per cent. a month. Now is the time to break me if you can.

I pretend to be what I am—not a saint in Church, and a devil out. Such sentiments are now being

PLAYED OUT.

Ye that thought yourselves mighty are now being slain, and for why? To teach

Pride, Arrogance and Pomposity

that they are but Vanity, and that riches do take to themselves

Wings and fly away.

The weather is charming—the crops are glorious, and the country is safe.

ROBERT DAVIS,
Agent,
adjoining Grace Church.
THE FRONT,
with its Elegant Goods,
WILL NOT
BURST.

This is no ordinary panic. Its final results are far beyond the vision of Wall-street. Its reaction will cost

LOUIS NAPOLEON

his throne. The termed nobility of the world will learn a lesson that will bring them back to first principles, and cause them to remember that Adam and Eve were the aristocracy from which we all sprung.

Let the Banks stops at once. The quicker the better. Then every one will have to show their hands, and they their bills receivable.

SILVER WARE.
WM. GALE & SON,
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway
MANUFACTURERS OF
SILVER WARE.

Have on hand a large stock of Silver Ware of their own make, and are constantly manufacturing to order every article in their line.

OLD SILVER WORKED OVER

into any style or pattern. Our house was established *over thirty years since* in Fulton-st., and we have since removed to our present place of business

ONE DOOR WEST OF BROADWAY.

WM. GALE & SON,
No. 447 Broome-st., New-York.

THE BANKS.

Rates at which notes on the following banks are taken at EVANS' Extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.:

NEW-YORK STATE.			
Addison Bank	90	cents on the	dollar
Agricultural Bank	90	..	..
Bank of Canandagua	90	..	..
Bank of Central New-York	90	..	..
Bank of Lima	90	..	..
Bank of Orleans	75	..	..
Chemung County Bank	80	..	..
Dairymens' Bank	90	..	..
Farmers' Bank Hudson	95	..	..
Farmers' and Citizens' Bk., Willb'g	100	..	..
Hudson River Bank	95	..	..
Leonardsville Bank	80	..	..
Medina Bank	95	..	..
Niagara River Bank	95	..	..
Oliver Lee's Bank	95	..	..
Ontario Bank	90	..	..
Ontario County Bank	95	..	..
Powell Bank	95	..	..
Reciprocity Bank	50	..	..
Sackets Harbor Bank	50	..	..
Western Bank, Lockport	95	..	..
Worthington Bank	90	..	..
Yates County Bank	50	..	..
Hollister Bank	95	..	..
Huguenot Bank	90	..	..
Hamilton Exchange Bank	90	..	..
Oneida Central Bank	95	..	..
Bank of Old Saratoga	95	..	..
CONNECTICUT.			
Bank of Hartford County	90	..	..
Exchange Bank, Hartford	90	..	..
Mercantile Bank	90	..	..
Charter Oak	90	..	..
Bank of North America	90	..	..
Bridgeport City Bank	90	..	..
Pawcatuck Bank	50	..	..
Windham County Bank	50	..	..
Colchester Bank	20	..	..
All other Connecticut Banks	par.		
RHODE ISLAND.			
Rhode Island Central	90	..	..
Hopkinton Bank	60	..	..
Bank of the South County	80	..	..
Tiverton and Wickford Bank	—	..	..
All other Rhode Island Banks	95	..	..
MASSACHUSETTS.			
Western Bank, Springfield	90	..	..
Lee Bank	90	..	..
Bass River Bank	50	..	..
All other Massachusetts Banks	par.		
NEW-JERSEY.			
Bank of New-Jersey	95	..	..
Bergen County Bank	95	..	..
Bank of America	90	..	..
Philipsburgh Bank	90	..	..
All other Jersey Banks	par.		
Warren County Bank, Pa	60	..	..
All other Pennsylvania Banks	90	..	..
Bank of South Royalton	75	..	..

GRAND EXPOSITION
OF MANUFACTURED FURS,
LADIES' FURS,
CHILDREN'S FURS,
GENTS' FURS,
CHOICEST SELECTED FURS,
SLEIGH ROBES,
EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED,
BY J. H. HARLEY,
No. 34 John-st., and No. 28 Maiden-lane.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 63 Ann-st., New-York.

STEARNS AND MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
secured by the celebrated
LA BELLE LOCK.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

FOR CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, &c., &c.

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S Camphor Ice with Glycerine will prove a certain cure, if used according to directions.

Prepared by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

TAKE IT TO YOUR FIRESIDE.
HARPER'S WEEKLY.
NUMBER FORTY-ONE READY THIS DAY.
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HARPER'S WEEKLY will appear every SATURDAY MORNING, and will be sold at Five Cents a copy. Each number comprises as much matter as an ordinary duodecimo volume. It will be mailed to subscribers at the following rates, payment being invariably required in advance:

One Copy for Twenty Weeks.................$1 00.
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Clergymen and Teachers supplied at the lowest Club Prices.

PUBLISHED BY HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin-square, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
FOR EUROPE.			
Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 14
Argo	New-York	Bremen	Oct. 14
City of Wash'gton	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 15
Fulton	New-York	Havre	Oct. 17
New-York	New-York	Glasgow	Oct. 17
FROM EUROPE.			
Atlantic	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 29
Borussia	Hamburg	New-York	Oct. 1
Vanderbilt	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 3
Edinburgh	Glasgow	New-York	Oct. 3
FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.			
Illinois	New-York	Havana	Oct. 20
Cahawba	New-York	Havana	Oct. 12
Empire City	New-York	Havana	Oct. 17

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—John Richmond, Hiram W. Richmond, S. W. Luce, Dr. Arnoux, Mrs. Baines and child, Charles E. Stewart, J. W. Farquier, Mrs. J. H. Owens, J. Dunderdale, Mrs. Wilkinson, Wm. Strickland, T. J. Johnson and lady, Miss Mary Dunn, J. Mulholland, and 21 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—J. C. S. Fiske, John Doherty, A. B. Anthony, Thomas Davis, W. Kamena, R. Sullivan, W. H. Hill, Hy. Clay, R. W. Martin, R. H. Turnbull, H. Devens, Jr., Miss J. Clark, R. Fountaine, Miss Phippen, Mrs. Harrey, [illegible] Fairfield, Mrs. S. V. Shipman and child, Miss Goode, [illegible] N. Jewett, T. W. Emerson, M. O. Hare, J. Dyer, and [illegible] in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 04 | Sun sets.... 5 31 | Moon [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 49 | Gov. Island.12 34 | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Oct. 8.

Cleared.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ships Santa Claus, Foster, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Leontine, (Brem.,) Deetien, London, C. Luling; Caravan, Sands, Liverpool, Howland & Frothingham; Geo. Hurlbut, Mason, Valparaiso, J. E. Ward & Co.; Orpheus, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen, Hennings, Muller & Gosling; Kearsall, Leavitt, New-Orleans, W. H. Riversmith.

Barks Edward, (Pruss.,) Wieting, Bremen, H. Koop; Sir Isaac Newton, (Ham.,) Paas, London, L. E. Amsinck.

Brigs Gideon, Mittopaus, Cork and a market, W. F. Schmidt; W. Wilson, Farrell, Rio Janeiro, Westford & Wilson; Ann Merritt, Phelan, St. Johns, N. F., Tremlett Bros. & Co.; Grenada, Pettengill, Neuvitas, Thos. Owen & Son.

Schooners Ophir, Peck, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; E. Bell, Robinson, Fredericksburg, Van Brunt & Slaght; F. J. Cummings, Jones, St. John, N. B., Harriman & Co.; B. N. Hawkins, Griffin, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; L. K. Hart, Lawry, Belfast, R. P. Buck & Co.; Sea Bird, Carrow, Newbern, J. Smith & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ship Bay State, (of Boston,) Simmons, Havre Sept. 5, with mdse. and 218 passengers to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Almena, Robertson, Caldera June 24, via Hampton Roads Oct. 1, with copper, wood, &c., to J. Randall. July 31, lat. 48 S., lon. 50 W., lost overboard John Peters, seaman, a native of Stellin, Prussia. Sept. 19, lat. 33 30, lon. 68 42, Jeremiah O'Connell, a boy, died of consumption. The A. has experienced very light winds and fine weather most of the passage.

Schr. Kate Stewart, Mather, Mobile 22 ds., with cotton, &c., to Scranton & Tallman.

Schr. Harvest, Webber, Bangor 6 ds., with lumber to Zeb. Mayhew.

Schr. Neptune, Libby, Machias 5 ds., with lumber to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Protection, Cole, Machias 8 ds., with spars to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Sarah Ann Roe, Baker, Boston, mdse. to master.

Sloop Maria Louisa, Cummings, Fall River.

Steamer Piedmont, Willets, Baltimore 4 ds., with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

Steamer Petrel, Arey, Providence 16 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Wamsutta, Nye, New-Bedford 18 hours, with mdse. to Jos. Allen.

WIND—During the day from N. to W. N. W.

Sailed.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, &c. Ship Rock City, (Br.,) Cubbidge, Bristol.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 8—Arr., ship W. F. Storer, Connery, Liverpool; bark Pathfinder, Hallock, Constantinople; steamer Wm. Jenkins, Baltimore.

Memoranda.

Report of Capt. Moury, master of the Am. bark G. W. Hall, (355 tons,) of Providence, R. I., from Newport for Beaufort, N. C., (railway iron,) which put into Cork on the 18th, leaky:

Left Newport on the 11th of September; nothing occurred till the 14th, when, under double reefed topsails, in a heavy cross sea, the wind from the southward and eastward, with ship heading W. N. W., Lundy Island bearing E. about 75 miles, she was struck by a heavy sea which flooded the decks and shook the ship fore and aft, springing the mainmast and maintopmast, and causing the ship to leak badly; fished the mainmast and proceeded on the voyage until the 16th, when they discovered that the mainyard had got sprung; the leak was increasing to such an extent that it was necessary to keep both pumps constantly going in order to keep her free. It was then determined, for the safety of the lives of those on board, to bear up for the nearest port; wore ship at 10 P. M. of the 16th, Cape Clear bearing E. N. E. about 125 miles, and arrived at Cork on the 18th. Got extra men from the shore to pump the ship, the crew being quite exhausted. After a survey, it was recommended to discharge the cargo to make the required repairs.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

OPERA AND CONCERT.
Positively LAST NIGHT (but one) of the Season.
FRIDAY, Oct. 9,
GRAND COMBINATION.
Positively Last Night of the entire Opera of
DON GIOVANNI.
Second joint appearance of
Mlle. FREZZOLINI and Mme. LA GRANGE.
First appearance of
S. THALBERG and HENRI VIEUXTEMPS.
FRIDAY, Oct. 9,
IL DON GIOVANNI.
Madame DE LA GRANGE as............Donna Anna
Mlle. ERMINIE FREZZOLINI as............Zerlina
Madame STRAKOSCH as............Donna Elvira
Signor LABOCETTA as............Don Ottavio
Signor GASSIER as............Don Giovanni
Signor ROCCO as............Leporello
Between the First and Second Acts,
GRAND CONCERT,
By S. THALBERG and H. VIEUXTEMPS.

Full particulars in programmes. Peformance commences at 8 o'clock.

Seats to be had this morning at the Academy, BREUSING'S and HALL & SONS.

SATURDAY, Oct. 10,
Closing night of the Season,
OPERA and GRAND CONCERT.
Last appearance of
Mme. LA GRANGE and Mlle. FREZZOLINI.
Last appearance of
S. THALBERG and H. VIEUXTEMPS.

When will be given the following unequalled selections:

First act of Norma, with Madame LA GRANGE.

Third act of Sonnambula, with Mlle. FREZZOLINI.

First act of the Barber of Seville, with Madame LA GRANGE.

Second act of Elisir d' Amore, with Mlle. FREZZOLINI.

Admission, One Dollar; reserved seats, 50 cents; extra Second Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Seats to be had at the door.

The sale of seats for to-night's and Saturday's performances commences this morning at the office of the Academy, C. BREUSING'S, and HALL & SONS.

SUNDAY, Oct. 11—Second GRAND CONCERT and ORATORIO.

Mlle. FREZZOLINI and Mme. LA GRANGE, assisted by all the Artists of the Academy, an increased Chorus and an immense Orchestra.

Admission on Oratorio rights, 50 cents to all parts, and 25 cents to the Amphitheatre. For particulars see full advertisement below.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SUNDAY NEXT.
GRAND ORATORIO and CONCERT.
First Joint Appearance in Oratorio of
Mme. LA GRANGE and FREZZOLINI.
SUNDAY, Oct. 11.

The great success of the
SACRED CONCERT AND ORATORIO
of last Sunday has induced the Directors to give a
SECOND AND LAST SUNDAY PERFORMANCE
On SUNDAY NEXT, Oct. 11,
on even an increased scale of splendor and magnificence, on which occasion
Mlle. FREZZOLINI and Mme. LA GRANGE,
supported by
ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS OF THE ACADEMY,
IMMENSE CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
will appear on one and the same evening.

The following immense Programme will be presented:
PART I—SYMPHONY.
Mozart's celebrated Grand Jupiter Symphony by the Orchestra of Fifty Performers.
PART II—CONCERT.
1. The Quartet and Prayer of Moses............Rossini
Mlle. FREZZOLINI,
LABOCETTA, GASSIER, BARILLI.
Chorus and Orchestra of One Hundred Performers.
2. Ave Maria............Schuberth
Mme. STRAKOSCH.
3. The famous Miserere from Il Trovatore.
Mlle. FREZZOLINI, Sig. LABOCETTA.
Chorus and Orchestra of One Hundred Performers.
PART III—ORATORIO.
The whole of Rossini's world renowned Oratorio,
STABAT MATER.
The solos and concerted pieces will be sung by
Mme. LAGRANGE,
Mme. STRAKOSCH,
LABOCETTA, GASSIER, SCOLA, ROCCO, BARILLI.
Chorus and Orchestra of One Hundred Performers.
FINALE.
March from Athalie............Mendelsohn.
Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Admission to all parts, including the Parquette, Dress Circle and Balcony............50 cents.
To the Amphitheatre............25 cents.
Seats secured in advance............50 cents.
Private Boxes to hold four............$2

The sale of Private Boxes and Reserved Seats will commence on FRIDAY at the Academy of Music, C. BREUSING'S and HALL & SON'S.

Admission tickets 50 cents; and Reserved Seats and Private Boxes may be had at the Academy of Music from 9 to 5, and in the evening at the door.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 9.

The most brilliant bill of the season for the First Benefit in America of TERESA ROLLA, on which occasion she will appear in the highly successful new ballet, composed expressly for and dedicated to her by M. Paul Brilliant, entitled
LOUISE.

Characters by Signorina Rolla, Mme. Marzetti, Lina Windel, Julia and Flora Lehman, M. Paul Brilliant.

She will also be assisted by
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS,
who will appear in two of their comic pantomimes,
THE MILLINERS
and PONGO, THE INTELLIGENT APE.
Antoine in two of his best comic pieces..Simon and Albino
Jerome............in............Two pieces
Marzetti............as............The Ape
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8. Tickets 50 cents.

SATURDAY—The establishment will be closed for rehearsal of the new grand comic pantomime which has been months in preparation, entitled
BOREAS.
Full particulars will be duly announced.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
Miss Laura Keene............Sole Lessee and Directress.
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, 1857,
Performance to commence with Edmund Falconer's original drama, in two acts entitled
HUSBAND OF AN HOUR.
Marquis de Craveceeur............Mr. Wheatleigh
Robert, a gardener, } Mr. Geo. Jordan
Lord Thornley, an English nobleman, }
Pierre Rouge............Mr. Jefferson
La Fleur.........Mr. Peters | Le Clerc..Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Julia, Countess de Clairville............Miss Laura Keene
Countess Dowager............Miss Wells
Countess d'Aubigny............Miss Thompson
Fanchette............Miss Annie Taylor
Exquisite MUSICAL SELECTIONS by the Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Thomas Baker.
To conclude with Walcot's original farce,
NOTHING TO NURSE.
Maximum Muddle............Mr. Jefferson
Uncle Brads............Mr. J. H. Stoddart.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Mr. BLAKE, Mr. DAVENPORT,
Mr. WALCOT, Mr. NORTON,
Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND,
Mrs. HOEY, Mrs. VERNON,

THIS EVENING, (Friday, Oct. 9,) will be presented the comedy of
THE ROAD TO RUIN,
cast to the full strength of the company.
The farce of THE DOUBLE-BEDDED ROOM will follow.

LEACH'S MUSICAL EVENINGS.

HOME CONCERT ROOM.
No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th-avs.
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY EVENING,
Commencing at 8 o'clock.
Mrs. GEORGIANNA STUART LEACH, Miss MARIA B. LEACH, Mr. W. H. COOKE, Mr. S. W. LEACH, Mr. GEO. F. BRISTOW. Tickets, 50 cents. See programme for THIS EVENING in the *Herald*.

ROSA BONHEUR'S
GREAT PICTURE OF THE
"HORSE FAIR."
is now on exhibition at the galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Admittance 25 cents. No. 353 Broadway.
Hours of exhibition from 8½ A. M. to 6½ P. M.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor............Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette..25 cents|Pit............12 cents
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 9.
Will be performed the last two acts of
ROB ROY.
To be followed by the Grand Spectacle of
THE CRUSADERS:
OR, THE OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN.
To conclude with the drama of THE BROKEN SWORD.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—IN ADDITION TO THE TRANSPARENT AQUARIA, the management announce the celebrated CARLO FAMILY, the most distinguished Polymorphous Equilibrists in the world. FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 9, at 3, Ballads and Songs by the WELSH NIGHTINGALE, followed by the CARLO FAMILY in their Mimic Gymnastic Exercises; Equilibristic Polymorphoses; Antipodean Phenomena; Exploits Athletæ; Fancy Dances, Picturesque Agilities, &c., &c. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the WELSH NIGHTINGALE; after which the CARLO FAMILY in their extraordinary performances. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY — SIXTEENTH Season, 1857-'58.—The Board of Directors respectfully inform their members and the public, that the concerts and rehearsals will take place as heretofore, at the Academy of Music, corner of 14th-st. and Irving-place. First public rehearsal Saturday, Oct. 10, at 3½ o'clock, P. M. The following orchestral pieces will be rehearsed for the first concert: Sphor's symphony, "Die Weihe der Töne," (the dedication of sounds;) Overtures to "Manfred," by Schumann; and "Leonora," by Beethoven. Conductor, Mr. THEO. EISFELD. For subscriptions apply in the Music Stores of Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.; C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway; WALKER, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; or to Mr. L. SPIER, Secretary, No. 351 Broome-st. By order.
L. SPIER, Secretary.

NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN AMERICA—The Anatomical Museum of Dr. REENTZ, Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway; 400 models of the most finished art. Lectures to gentlemen daily at 12, 4 and 8 o'clock, by Dr. JACKSON, except Fridays, when ladies only are admitted, and lectured to by a scientific and professional lady. Admission 25 cents.

MUSICAL CARD.—SIGNORINA SPINOLA'S residence No. 1 West 26th-st., corner of Broadway. Respectfully informs her friends and the public that she gives lessons in Italian and English vocal music, and the piano-forte at her residence. Having studied under the first Italian masters, she teaches thoroughly. The highest reference. At home from 10 till 4.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS. Diana and her Nymphs are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Sole Lessee............Mr. E. A. Marshall
(Also of the Walnut-st. Theatre and new Academy of Music, Philadelphia.)
Stage Manager............Mr. F. B. Conway
CHANGE OF TIME.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performances begin with overture at 7 o'clock.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
Fourth night of the grand
RONZANI BALLET TROUPE.
THIS EVENING, (Friday,) Oct. 9, will be presented the Grand ballet, in four acts and eight tableaux, composed by Domenico Ronzani, entitled
FAUST.
supported by the following
EMINENT ARTISTS:

Mlle. Louise Lamoureux,	Signor Filippo Baratti,
Signora Emma Santolini,	Signor Gaspare Pratesi,
Signora Gaetana Pratesi,	Signor Cesare Cecchetti,
Signora Serafini Cecchetì,	Signor Giovanni Pratesi,

AND
SIGNOR DOMENICO RONZANI,
AIDED BY
New and superb scenery............By Geo. Heister
Varied and gorgeous costumes.By Mrs. Vaches and ass'ts
Appropriate and splendid appointments....By S. Wallis
EIGHTY CORYPHEES AND FIGURANTES!
and nearly
ONE HUNDRED MALE AUXILIARIES!
Previous to the ballet the admired comedietta called
SOMEBODY ELSE.
Hans Moritz............Mr. Sloan
Minnie............Mrs. Sloan

In active preparation and will be speedily produced a grand fantastic fairy ballet, in four tableaux, (composed by Domenico Ronzani,) entitled IL CAVILLO D'ORO, (The Golden Horse,) supported by the entire resources of the grand Ronzani Ballet Troupe.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

Triumphant success of
MISS CUSHMAN,
who will appear to-night as
MEG MERRILES,

This great and extraordinary performance, the terrific grandeur of which has never been surpassed on any stage, will be repeated every evening this week.

Last night EVERY SEAT WAS SOLD, and crowds were turned away at an early hour from the doors of this large theatre, unable to gain admittance.

GUY MANNERING, OR THE GIPSY'S PROPHECY,
Meg Merriles, the Gipsy............Miss Cushman
Supported by Mr. M. Smith, Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. Moore, Mr. Boniface, Miss A. Clifton and Mrs. Holman.
To conclude with, first time in America,
WAS I TO BLAME?
Miss Ada Clifton, Mr. Briggs, Mr. J. Burnett.
FAZIO will shortly be repeated.
A new tragic play in preparation for Miss Cushman.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager.......A. H. Purdy.
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes, 2d Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person. Doors open at 6; curtain will rise at 7 precisely. THIS EVENING, Oct. 9, will commence with
CAPTAIN KYD.
To be followed by the Drama of
MAGIC WELL.
The whole to conclude with the comedy of
THE YANKEE HEIRESS.

EMPIRE HALL,

Adjoining the Metropolitan Hotel, will be opened on MONDAY, Oct. 12, with the
GRAND ORIGINAL SERIES OF PAINTINGS,
illustrative of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
produced from
PRIVATE DRAWINGS AND SKETCHES,
furnished by the late Dr. Kane and officers who accompanied him during the researches of two tedious expeditions, and nothing that Art could contribute, or ingenuity suggest, has been neglected to render it a
LIFE-LIKE REPRESENTATION
of the perilous adventures and dreadful sufferings endured by Dr. Kane and his brave companions, during their search for Sir John Franklin, and vividly portraying the sublime yet awful grandeur of the
POLAR REGIONS.
Mr. WILLIAM MORTON,
who accompanied both the Grinnell Expeditions, and who won for himself an enviable reputation, through his devoted attachment to Dr. Kane, as also for being the discoverer of the open Polar Sea, will describe each scene as presented.

The exhibition has been prepared regardless of expense, and in order to more strikingly display the
BEAUTIES AND WONDERS OF THESE UNKNOWN REGIONS,
a variety of chemical and mechanical appliances will be introduced, by which the visitor may realize the grandeur of the Arctic Seas. Several of the most interesting relics of this ever-memorable expedition will be exhibited, among which is the celebrated dog ETAH, son of Rhina and Toodla, the only surviving Esquimaux dog out of more than two hundred used during the journey.

The great Polar Bear killed by Dr. Kane, weighing 1,400 lbs., Dr. Kane's Arctic suits, rifle, Esquimaux dresses, kayack, &c., &c.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8.
Admission 25 cents; children half-price.

NOW OPEN AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.
THE GREAT FAIR
OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE,

This unequaled and instructive display of our National Skill and Industry is now open daily, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. All the machinery is working day and evening.

DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND
Is in attendance each evening, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS performs a GRAND CONCERT by Programme.
CHAMPNEY'S MOVING
PANORAMA OF THE RIVER RHINE
will be exhibited twice each day—at 12 M. and 6½ P. M. on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, and at 12 M. and 4 P. M. on the other days of the week.
HOE'S TYPE-REVOLVING PRINTING MACHINE,
or "Lightning Press," will be in operation working the editions of the *New-Yorker Staats Zeitung*, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons.
THE STEAM CALLIOPE
will be performed on at 11 A. M., 3¾ P. M., and during the intermission by the Band in the evening.

Admission to the whole, only 25 cents. Stages will be found at all the ferries, which run within a block or two of the Palace. The 6th-av. cars run directly to the door.

MUSICAL CARDS.

MUSICAL CARD.—MRS. SEGUIN, PRIMA Donna of the late celebrated "Seguin Opera Troupe," begs to inform the public that her Musical Academy has reopened for the reception of ladies studying for the parlor, church, concert-room, or stage. Address No. 9 St. Clement's-place, Macdougal-st., near 8th-st.

L. A. BENJAMIN—WILL RECEIVE NAMES THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for a FREE CLASS of 600 young gentlemen at the Musical Academy, No. 288 Bowery and on SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock, for boys. Also at No. 27 6th-av., at 3 o'clock. Instruments furnished. Private lessons given on the Piano, Violin, &c., &c.

SINGING.—A YOUNG LADY, HAVING A GOOD soprano voice, and fully competent, wishes to obtain a situation in an Episcopal Church choir. Address E. F., Box No. 1,415 Post-Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

New York classes on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Brooklyn classes on Mondays and Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.

Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillon and all other dances.

Monthly soirées for children's parents.

Mr. Dodworth, finding from the past two years' experience that his instructions in the *minuet de la cour* and minuet quadrille were of great service in developing graceful movement and improving the style of his pupils, will continue the practice of those and other graceful studies. Among other novelties procured while on a tour of observation through France, Germany and England, will be introduced the Mazurka in ten figures adopted for the coming season by the association of teachers in Paris.

For circulars of terms, &c., apply at either of the academies.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—NO. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.—Mme. DUBREUL FERRERO and EDWARD FERRERO respectfully announce that they will open their Academies on the following days: New-York on the 10th of October and Brooklyn on the 13th of October, at 3½ P. M.

The following new dances, now in vogue on the Continent, will be introduced during the first quarter; Les Lanciers, La Hongroise, L'Ecossaise, Zulma, L'Oriental and the Minuet de la Cour. Gentlemen's Evening Class commencing Oct. 19. N. B.—Pupils can join at any time—the quarter commencing the day of entry. Circulars at the Academies.

THE ART OF DANCING, AT NO. 54 EAST 13TH-ST., WEST OF BROADWAY—MR. CHARRUAUD respectfully acquaints his patrons and the public that his classes will commence on Tuesday, the 13th, and Wednesday, the 14th October. Days: Tuesday and Friday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 3½ P. M. Monthly Soirées as usual. By particular request, a Gentleman's Class will be formed on Tuesdays and Fridays from 8 to 10 in the evening, and a Practicing Soirée every Saturday evening, at which present and former pupils can subscribe. In addition to all new and fashionable dances, les Lanciers Quadrille, and the graceful Minuet Cotillon will be taught, and other exercises needful to perfect the young pupils. Circulars containing terms, &c., can be obtained as above.

W. WHALE & DAUGHTER'S DANCING classes will commence at Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., New-York, on Tuesday, Oct. 13, and at Gothic Hall, Nos 149 and 151 Adams-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 12 For particulars, see circulars, to be had as above. Private lessons given at No. 66 6th-av., New-York.

A CARD.—WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, PASSENGERS on board the ship *Ocean Express*, ever thankful to Divine Providence for preserving us from the dangers of the deep and a watery grave during the succession of storms from the 21st till the 28th of September, inclusive, and particularly on the night of the 27th, at which time a storm of great violence such as rarely, if ever occurs, and which lasted for four hours, threatened our immediate destruction; and we hereby wish to express our grateful acknowledgments to Capt. L. J. HOTCHKISS and officers for the superior skill, energy and efficiency displayed during the great gales above referred to, as well as coolness in the hour of danger. We would, therefore respectfully recommend the ship *Ocean Express*, Capt. HOTCHKISS and officers, as being in every way worthy of the confidence of the shipping and traveling community; and would also state that, as gentlemen and seamen they have no superiors, and with ordinary wind and weather we feel convinced that as a sea vessel, for safety and speed, the *Ocean Express* has no superior. To Captain HOTCHKISS, personally, we would tender our grateful thanks for his kindness and attention to us during this perilous voyage, the recollection of which will always be fresh in our memory. Dated on board ship *Ocean Express* off Sandy Hook, this 6th October, 1857. Signed,

P. G. O'Riley,	John McNeill,	Edward Deane,
Hugh Deane,	Esmy Deane,	Jane Jackson
Mary T Deane,	Julia B. Deane,	Anna Brown.

PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY AND Eastern Money received in payment for Clothing, wholesale and retail, at No. 267 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray-st. GOULD, DIKEMAN & FISH.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT RETAIL!
In consequence of the
GREAT FINANCIAL CRISIS,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
will offer
On MONDAY, OCT. 5,
The whole of their
RICH AND VALUBLE STOCK
OF
DRESS AND FANCY GOODS
AT UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES!
Consisting of
DRESS SILKS AND SILK ROBES,
MOUSS. DE LAINES, PLAIN and PRINTED MERINOS and CASHMERES,
PLAID GOODS of every description,
ENGLISH and FRENCH CALICOES,
BROCHE, STELLA and WOOL SHAWLS,
FRENCH EMBROIDRIES and REAL LACES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES.

The public are assured that the reduction is REAL, and an inspection of their stock is solicited.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

LADIES' LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS FROM AUCTION.

If you want a decided bargain in Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, call at
NO. 473 BROADWAY.

500 dozen Ladies ⅝ Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, at $1 50 per dozen, worth $2.

200 dozen Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, at $2 25 per dozen, worth $3.

300 dozen Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, at $2 50 per dozen, worth $3 50.

500 dozen French Grass Linen Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, at $2 25 per dozen, worth $3 25.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, NO. 473 BROADWAY,

Will open this morning several bales
Super Ballardvale Flannels and other desirable styles
At lowest market prices.
Also, another invoice 4-4 Shaker Flannels, 4s. per yard, and warranted not to shrink.

LINEN DAMASK—CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED.

8-4 Superfine Linen Damask at 4s. per yard. Warranted perfect.

Also, Linen Sheetings and Shirtings, Towels, Doilies, Marseilles Quilts and Muslin of all descriptions.

At lowest prices in the City.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
will offer this morning
an invoice of rich Bayadere Silks.
New styles at $1 per yard.
25 per cent. less than cost to import.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS IN ALL WIDTHS.

Super qualities and very cheap.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

SHAWLS—SHAWLS—STELLA SHAWLS, CHENILLE SHAWLS,

WOOLEN LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
Of entirely new styles,
Very cheap,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

CLOAKS—CLOAKS—CLOAKS,

MANTILLAS—MANTILLAS—MANTILLAS,
Selling at prices to suit the times,
By BEEKMAN & CO., No. 472 Broadway.
N. B.—Those Plush Cloaks at $5 are not all sold.

SPLENDID ENGLISH POPLINS 6S. PER YARD.

Reduced from $1.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

IRISH POPLINS REDUCED TO $1 PER YARD.

Some very beautiful Bayadere Stripes, also Plain,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S No. 472 Broadway.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE IN CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, 473 Broadway,
Will sell, for the balance of this week,
THEIR ENTIRE VALUABLE STOCK
OF CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
AT AN ENORMOUS REDUCTION.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,

No. 475 Broadway.
GENUINE FURS.
We shall open on Monday, Oct. 5, an unrivaled assortment of genuine furs, selected by ourselves in Europe, and manufactured in the newest styles of
CIRCULARS, FISCHON RUSSES, CAPES,
PELERINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, &c., in
RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON BAY do.,
MINK of magnificent qualities,
ROYAL ERMINE, MARTEN, &c., &c.,
And a complete line of children's furs,
Every article of furs sold by us will be
Guaranteed as represented.
One block below the St. Nicholas Hotel.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,

475 Broadway. 475
CLOAKS AND BASQUES.

Ladies are respectfully notified that our assortment of elegant novelties in cloaks and basques, is now complete. Basques in exclusive and beautiful styles for ladies and children, fitted and made to order. No. 475 Broadway.

INDIA SHAWLS.

Just received, and will open on Monday, an invoice of India square shawls, plain centres, in all colors, with handsome borders, at $70 each.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF CHEAP CLOAKS.

WE HAVE RECEIVED, ON CONSIGNMENT,
Over 2,000 French and English Beaver Cloaks, which we have arranged separate from our regular stock, and offer at prices varying from $2 to $5 each, most of which cost from $10 to $15 to import, and all new goods.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway,
One block from the St. Nicholas Hotel.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS,

AND REAL FURS.
Great reduction in price.
GEORGE A. HEARN,
No. 425 Broadway,
Offers his entire importation
of
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS
and
REAL FURS
AT UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES.
His stock is superior to any he has ever before offered.
Also,
FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS,
STELLA SHAWLS,
DRESS SILKS AND SILK ROBES,
PRINTED MERINOS, VALENTIAS,
and Plaid goods of every description.

RICH DRY GOODS,

VERY CHEAP.
A general reduction of prices.
Rich Poplins from 14s. to 10s.
Silk Robes very low.
Silks very low.
Cloaks Reduced.
Shawls Reduced.
Dress Goods generally.
JAMES A. HEARN,
No. 775 Broadway, above 9th-st.

FRENCH FLOWERS,

Feathers, Colored Straw Goods, &c.
In consequence of the
Great financial crisis,
HOMER & KETCHUM will offer
their entire Stock at a
Great Reduction to Cash Purchasers.
No. 318 Broadway,
corner Pearl-st.

RIBBONS FOR BONNETS, RIBBONS FOR TRIMMING,

RIBBONS FOR SASHES,
Ribbons of all kinds immensely cheap.
Embroidered collars, sets, cuffs, &c., entirely new.
Cambric Edgings and Muslins, &c., &c.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 305 Canal-st. (old No. 60) and No. 47 Howard-st.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT,
IN VELVET, CLOTH AND SILK.
PRICES REDUCED.
JAMES A. HEARN,
No. 775 Broadway, above 9th-st.

CARPETING

DOUGHTY & BROTHER,
No. 241 Broadway,
opposite the Park.

Owing to our heavy importations and tightness in the money market, we are selling off our elegant stock of carpeting at a great sacrifice. Cash buyers will obtain great bargains.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.—E. S. MILLS & CO. have now in stock a splendid assortment of CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, DUSTERS, &c., of their own manufacture, 25 per cent. below former prices, together with a full stock of FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS, purchased at the recent auction sales, to which they invite the attention of close buyers, at 80 and 82 Chambers-st.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S BEAVER and Felt Hats, in all their variety, rich in quality, elegant in pattern. The public are invited to call and examine. A large assortment of fancy furs. KELLOGG, No. 331 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

WET GOODS, BED AND BERTH BLANKETS.—Black and colored broadcloths and cassimeres, plain and plaid poplins, woollen plaids, moire antiques, flannels, linens, tablecloths, &c., just received and for sale by WM. MATTHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

DRY GOODS.

TREMENDOUS RUSH.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT BANKRUPT SALE,
At ALEXANDER JUST'S, Nos. 51 and 53, Catharine-st., 3 doors above Monroe.
This morning will be offered:
3 Cases more of the PRINTED LAWNS at 4 cents.
Cases Dark PRINTS at 4 cents.
Cases DE LAINES at 6¼ cents.
1,200 Dresses NORWICH POPLINS Silk and Wool, yard wide, 25 cents, cheap at double.
Cases BROCADE MOHAIRS, 18¾ cents.
Double-width PLAIDS, high colors, 18¾ cents.
The balance in SHAWLS, SILKS, PARAMATTAS, FRENCH MERINOS, 4s. 6d., EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES, RIBBONS, LACES, HOSIERY.
All at a reduction of 60 per cent.
Ladies, please call early in the morning before the rush commences.
ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
ONE PRICE ONLY. 3 doors above Monroe.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

in
DRY GOODS.
HARD TIMES, THE CAUSE.
15,000 yards extra quality PLAID and STRIPED SILKS, reduced 2s. to 3s. per yard.
1,200 pieces Choicest Patterns double width WOOL PLAIDS, 2s.
5 cases 1¼ yards wide PARAMATTA, every color, 1s.
3 cases FRENCH DE BEIGE, 6¼c., usual price 1s.
1,000 pieces ENGLISH PRINTS, reduced from 10c. to 6¼c.
6 cases 1¼ yards wide PILLOW-CASE MUSLIN, fine quality, 10c.
450 pieces LUPIN'S double-width FRENCH MERINO, 4s. to 6s.
10,000 yards SILK STRIPED DUCAL PLAID, 1s.
150 pieces SERONIS Extra quality MOURNING DE LAINES, reduced from 2s. to 1s.
Every article warranted PERFECT in all respects, and guaranteed as represented.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.,
corner of Monroe.

GENIN'S BAZAAR,

No. 513 Broadway,
ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.
The entire stock of this establishment
HAS BEEN MARKED DOWN
AT COST AND BELOW COST PRICES,
FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1857.
The assortment of each department was never more complete than at the present time.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

NEWEST STYLES AND BEST QUALITY,

Opened and always on hand, at reasonable prices, by S. CHAMBERS, No. 297 Broadway, nearly opposite Stewart's. N. B.—We have no trash, and those that are offered "at less than cost of materials" are dear at that. Ladies and gentlemen should not patronize such humbuggery, deception and cheating.

THE LADIES ASSEMBLING IN SUCH great numbers at the splendid palace of DRAKE'S, No. 9 Bowery, yesterday, induced us to follow and inquire the cause. We soon ceased wondering—he had just opened a stock of children's fancy goods, at such prices, for the styles and magnificence of material, as to put inquiry at rest, and at prices 30 per cent. below Broadway rates. Ladies that call will never purchase elsewhere than at DRAKE'S, No. 9 Bowery. Don't mistake the number.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO TANNERS AND OTHERS.—THE ADVERTISER, a practical tanner and owner of several very valuable improvements in tanning, by which a superior article of leather is made, with a great saving of time, labor and bark, wishes to associate with a person commanding some capital, for the purpose of tanning and to sell rights. Any communication addressed to A. B., No. 191 Bowery, stating capital and making further inquiries, will receive immediate attention.

A THOROUGHLY EDUCATED PHYSICIAN of several years' experience, is desirous of forming a connection for the next six months with some physician who requires an assistant. He is familiar with both City and country practice; also, the retail drug business, prescription practice and the dispensing of medicines. Terms—A home and some small additional compensation. Western New-York preferred, Address PHYSICIAN, Box No. 1,908 Post-Office.

A RARE CHANCE.—THE LEASE AND FIXtures of Tea and Coffee store, No. 67 Catharine-st., will be sold cheap. There is a well-established cash business, which, if application be made soon, will be saved to the purchaser. Inquire of BRITTON & ELY,
No. 35 William-st.

THE ADVERTISER, AN ENTRY-CLERK on a salary of $800, going West, will procure his situation for any competent person who is willing to give a bonus of $10. $3 must be inclosed as proof of the applicant's sincerity. Address JAMES LEE, New-Haven, Conn.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

$3.500.—FOR SALE—TWO SPLENDID English Basement Brick House, on 47th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., being between the two railroads. The houses are now being finished, and have all the modern improvements, such as marble mantles, paneled ceilings, gas, bath, &c. The street is graded, paved, flagged, curb and gutter. Price $3.500 per house, or would let to a genteel family for five years' lease. Terms accommodating to the purchaser. Apply to MR. McMANN'S, at the buildings, or 153 same street.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, a large, first-class mansion, just finished, built in the best manner, supplied with gas and water throughout, and furnished with two hot-air furnaces. The view is not surpassed on the river. Carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c., on the premises. From ten to fifty acres may be had with the house. Title perfect and property unincumbered. For particulars apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., New-York, or to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE—A TASTEFUL TWO-STORY AND basement brick cottage, West 24th-st., No. 322. Contains seven rooms, gas and fixtures in each; water closet, court yard, vault, &c., just painted throughout. Lot leased, about 70 years unexpired. Price making annual rent $325. Would let till May at $450 per annum. Apply from 7 to 9 o'clock as above. T. W. MARSHALL, JR., No. 52 South-st.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—EMBARrassed real estate owners of property in this City, who want money immediately, and who have bargains, may address confidentially, with full description, price, &c., to F. W., box 2,060 Post-Office. All communications strictly confidential.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE REPUBLICAN CLUB OF THE FIFTH Aldermanic District will meet at the Bleecker Building on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 9th, at 7½ o'clock. Republicans of the District are invited to attend.
S. L. HULL, President.
R. WYNKOOP, } Secretaries.
AUSTIN LEAKE, }

NINETEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Dingledein's Hall, 3d-av. and 59th sts., and every FRIDAY evening hereafter. E. DAYTON, Pres.
GEO. J. GREGORY. Secretary.

REV. J. B. WAKELEY WILL DELIVER a lecture in the 43d-st. M. E. Church, near 8th-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, at 7½ o'clock, for the benefit of the Church. Theme—*Sons of Thunder*. Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at the doors.

SPIRITUALISM.—MRS. EMMA F. JAY BULLENE.—This trance-speaking and singing medium will lecture at Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Admittance 10 cents.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—THE FOLLOWING PROMissory notes. The public are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating them, as the payment of the same has been stopped:

R. H. Bull & Co., June 22, 6 months, for	$239 08
G. J. Saunders & Co., Aug. 12, 4 months, for	150 00
Walter Cross, Sept. 21, 3 months, for	100 00
Edwin Fowler, June 23, 6 months, for	159 82
Edward P. Torrey, Aug. 7, 4 months, for	520 35
Hagaman & Hough, July 25, 6 months, for	256 32

The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them with HUNT, THOMAS & CO., No. 215 Pearl-st.

LOST.—LEFT IN CARS AT JERSEY CITY, THIS afternoon, a LEATHER TRAVELING SATCHEL, containing articles belonging to a lady. Any one returning the satchel to MANY, BALDWIN & MANY, No. 49 John-st., may retain the money.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

DEPARTMENT OF STOLEN PROPERTY.

I WANT TO FIND THE MAN WHO HAS LOST A valuable GOLD WATCH, hunting-case timekeeper, new. Also, a velvet-case Daguerreotype of himself, wife and child.
C. J. WARREN, Property Clerk.
No. 86 Franklin-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **The English Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. James,** having completed their new edifice in 15th-st., between the 2d and 3d avs., will consecrate it on next SABBATH, Oct. 11. There will be services in the morning at 10½, in the afternoon at 3½, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Besides the Pastor, Rev. Dr. SCHMIDT, of Columbia College, Rev. Dr. POHLMAN, of Albany, and Rev. Dr. STORK, of Philadelphia, will participate in the exercises. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ **She Hath Done What She Could, or the Life Work of Mary M. Maynard,** will be the subject of a discourse in the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church next SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, by the pastor, Rev. FREDERICK G. CLARK.

KEROSENE OILS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Kerosene Oil Company announce to their agents and customers that they have discovered a process by which all unpleasant odor is entirely removed from Kerosene.

KEROSENE LAMP FOR THE MILLION.

The burner of this lamp, at a slight expense, can be attached to any ordinary lamp, and burns at an expense of one-quarter of one cent per hour, and gives the light of three candles.

Samples can be seen at the office and at the Crystal Palace.

Local agents with exclusive rights appointed on application to
AUSTENS,
General Agents,
No. 50 Beaver-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,

Principal of Hudson River Institute,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Offers board and tuition for $120 a year.

FIFTEENTH WARD SCHOOLS.—GRAMmar School No. 35, situated in 13th-st., near 6th-av., will reopen on Monday, Oct. 5. The public is respectfully informed that the schoolhouse has been considerably repaired and improved, with a view to furnish superior facilities for the proper prosecution of study, and to provide the scholars with thoroughly ventilated recitation rooms. Any information desired in regard to the schools can be procured from any of the following school officers:

Commissioners—Erastus C. Benedict, Richard Burlew.

Inspectors—John P. Crosby, John M. Knox.

Trustees—Edward L. Beadle, Wm. N. Blakeman, Linus W. Stevens, James D. Oliver, Samuel Hotaling, Eli Goodwin, Jos. B. Varnum, Jr., Thomas Denny.

Those wishing for details, in regard to the management of the schools, can be accommodated by calling at the school-house, on THOMAS HUNTER, Principal of Male Department, or on JANE M. LINSEY, Principal of Primary Department.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, LONG ISLAND, opposite 70th-st., enters on its eighteenth session Nov. 1. Twelve pupils are received, who, with the principal and teachers, form a family circle in which no opportunity passes unimproved for the cultivation of correct sentiment and refined manners. Music and the modern languages are taught by resident teachers, and the means for conferring a thorough academic education are of the highest order. Mrs. WM. JONES receives applications at her residence, and circulars are mailed, or may be had from J. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. 388 Broadway, or T. L. CHESTER, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opens its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARK, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

Application may be made at the Institution during the day or evening, where circulars can be obtained, as also at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, Lockwood & Son, Ivison & Phinney, Broadway, and Messrs. Burnton, No. 49 6th-av. Pupils are received at the beginning as well as at advanced periods of their course, and are thoroughly prepared for business or college under influences and amid associations of a highly desirable character.

FLUSHING FEMALE COLLEGE, FLUSHING, L. I.—This institution, which is now in its 16th year, has been chartered with full College powers, and confers diplomas and degrees upon its graduates "in the same manner and with like effect as any other College in the State." Pupils are received at any time, and are charged from entrance. Board and Tuition, per annum, $150. Circulars may be obtained at the bookstore of E. GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st., or on application to Rev. WILLIAM H. GILDER, A. M., President of the College.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN McMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 922 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN and C. S. FRANCIS.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN the next term on Wednesday, Sept. 9. The number will be, as heretofore, strictly limited to twenty young men, with provision for a few smaller boys. Pupils are regularly fitted for Harvard and Yale Colleges, and entrance warranted, as well as prepared for business. French and German are taught by native instructors. Mr. B. is determined that the school shall be, in all respects, the very best of its kind in the City. Bible House, Astor-place, sign Classical Gymnasium.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—CHARLES BARTLETT, LATE PRINCIPAL.—The Winter Term of the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School will commence on Wednesday, the 4th of November next. The arrangements of the School and family are adapted to youth of all ages, from ten years upward. Pupils are prepared for College or for business. Terms $250 per annum. For further information, or for circulars, address
C. B. WARRING, } Principals.
OTIS BISBEE, }

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, reopened Sept. 14.—Messrs. LYON & KARGE, recently associated with Mr. GRANT, succeed him as principals. The one being a graduate of Yale, and the other of the Universities of Berlin and Paris, and both being experienced instructors, their union combines the advantages of American and European systems of training. For circulars, &c., apply at rooms.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 7. Six assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics; lessons, as far as possible, taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 8 years. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 156 2d-av., and at RANDOLPH'S bookstore, No. 683 Broadway.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—IN THIS INstitution young gentlemen are thoroughly instructed in all the branches requisite for commercial pursuits or entering college. The Winter term commences on the first Monday in November. Circulars can be obtained at E. GOODENOUGH'S Bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York, or by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

WM. H. LEGGET'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, and English School, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., was reopened Sept. 7. Assistant Instructors, Messrs. Nelson, de l'Onest, Guillaudeu and Coe. A Gymnasium is attached. Residence of the Principal, No. 273 East 10th-st. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway, and ROE'S, No. 697 Broadway.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—ELM PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, LITCHFIELD, CONN—Dr. JAS. RICHARDS and CHAS. A. SWIFT, (late of Yale College,) Principals. The Fall term commences Tuesday, Oct. 13. One of the Principals may be seen at the office of R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st., between 12 and 1 daily, and will accompany those boys who wish to join the Institute.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A select Boarding-School for Boys—The Thirty-eighth Semi-Annual Session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1857. Circulars may be obtained of
DAVID S. ROWE, Principal.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 135 4th-av., Monday, Sept. 7. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Drisier, will be open for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars, apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Madame BERGIER'S French, English and Spanish Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., between 31st and 32d-sts., reopened Sept. 15. Circulars, with references, can be had at the Institute. A private omnibus calls for pupils.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with large play-ground and Gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys only.

MURRAY HILL.—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, French and English, No. 101 West 36th-st., near Broadway, New-York. Rector, Rev. J. J. ELMENDORF. The fifth session will commence Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 809 Broadway, 2d floor. A thorough and efficient education is here imparted under a discipline mild but decided. For circulars, &c., apply as above. R. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN—LATE PRINCIpal of Rutgers Female Institute—continues to receive boarding and day pupils in his institute for young Ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square. His prospectus may be obtained by personal or written application.

THE MISSES DANFORTH RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their School to No. 334 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third door above Dr. Muhlenberg's Church, where they will receive their pupils on the 14th September.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT BEDford, Westchester County, N. Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open Nov. 2. Circulars may be had of D. BERRIEN, Esq., No. 240 Pearl-st., or of the Principal.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL—ASHland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $130 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up-stairs.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LASSALLE'S French day and boarding school, Macdougal-st., corner 8th-st., near 5th-av. French is the language of the school. English branches carefully taught by two Englishmen.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.—WINTER TERM opens Nov. 17, and continues 14 weeks. Foreign Music Teacher. Bill per Term $36 75. For circulars, address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Prospectus to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal; Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate. Winter Term commences Nov. 1.

TUITION.—A LADY, WHO HAS ONE OR TWO hours in the day unoccupied, is desirous to obtain a few more pupils in English, French, music, or drawing. Address GOVERNESS, No. 417 Broome-st.

$101 A YEAR PAYS FOR BOARD AND common English in Fort Edward Institute, N. Y. A few vacancies for ladies. Send for a Catalogue to Rev. JOS. E. KING, Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT Stamford, Conn. Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars, containing terms, &c., address the Principal.

MRS. BENEDICT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies reopened Sept. 17, No. 4 West 37th-st., second door from 5th-av.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857, at No. 279 5th-av., corner of 1st-st.

PARISIAN FRENCH—BY J. DE LAUNAY OF Paris, No. 534 Broadway. Spanish and Italian also taught. Classes for Ladies, Evening for Gentlemen.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that their boarding and day school, No. 33 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, embracing primary, commercial and classical Departments, reopens Sept. 7. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

THE MISS WAYLANDS WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, at No. 260 West 32d-st., on Monday, Sept. 14.

INSTRUCTION.

$5.—A GOOD HAND WRITING TAUGHT FOR $5—in ten lessons of one hour each, and full success guaranteed to every pupil, young and old. Double-entry bookkeeping day and evening. Terms, $15 for a thorough course of instruction. Cards of particulars may be had at the rooms, No. 362 Broadway.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

"A few hints from a perfect master are often of more service in developing the capacities of a pupil than the most protracted lessons of an inferior teacher."—*Wm. C. Bryant.*

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FLORIDA, ORANGE County, N. Y., near Erie Railroad, and easy of access. Winter session commences Monday, Oct. 26. Two departments, male and female, entirely separate and distinct. Terms moderate. Circulars may be had at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway, or of the Principals at Florida.
J. W. ROUND, A. M., Principal Male Department.
Miss FANNIE JACKSON, Principal Female Dep't.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING AND PAINTING FROM NATURE—In the most desirable system known, taught at No. 231 6th-av., by its author, S. WOOD, Jr. "His pupils' pictures, after 15 lessons, would do credit to veteran artists."—*Boston Commonwealth.*

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14.

MRS. MACAULEY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15, at No. 43 East 21st-st.

EVENING DRAWING CLASS FOR GENTLEMEN, from 7 to 9. Drawing from Plaster casts and from Nature, at S. SCHUSTER'S Academy, No. 762 Broadway.

MONS. LEOPOLD DE GRAND-VAL'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL.—A classical and commercial institution, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A LADY WHO HAS EXCELLENT testimonials from the families with whom she lived, desires a reengagement as governess in a family or school, or would like a situation as companion and housekeeper to an invalid lady; is qualified to instruct in the English branches, French, Writing and Arithmetic. No objection to go in the country or to travel. Address A. B. C., No. 330 Hick-st., South Brooklyn, New-York.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE OF HARVARD UNIversity wishes a situation as tutor in a family of children, or will take single pupils. The common branches taught, including modern languages and drawing. Inquire at No. 121 Waverley-place, from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., or address J. W., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS IN A family, or assistant teacher of the English branches and elementary drawing in a boarding school in the City, from 1st November; has had some experience in teaching. Address E. S. T., office of Daily *Times*.

A LADY, WHO SPEAKS FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH, is experienced in teaching and education, and can give references, wishes to engage in a family or school, as daily or resident governess. No objection to go in the country or South. Address, for one week, No. 29 1st-st., Hoboken; or, by letter, Dr. CHAS. COOPER, No. 142 Chatham-st., New-York.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, OF MUCH EXPErience in teaching, desires a situation in some family, academy or school, to teach the ornamental branches, French and common English. The best of references given. Address for two weeks, JENNY P., Box No. 3,428 New-York Post-Office.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, APpleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway, supplies Schools with teachers, families with tutors, governesses and teachers with desirable situations. Parties wishing engagements should apply immediately. N. B.—Wanted several female French teachers with Parisian accent.

MEDICAL.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM.

This celebrated remedy for weak and inflamed eyes was constantly used, with signal success, by a distinguished Oculist during a long professional career, and may be confidently relied upon as the very best salve that can be used. In cases where the eyelids are inflamed it acts almost like magic in relieving all irritation, and usually effects a complete cure after a few applications. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

PROTECTION AGAINST COUNTERFEITS.—The currency ought to be so constructed as to render it impossible that spurious fabrications should be palmed upon the public. Of how much more importance are the health and life of the community: hence the necessity of guarding against base imitations of popular remedies, well known to effect the object they are intended for. Impelled by these motives, Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York, deems it absolutely necessary that it shall be thus publicly set forth, that he is the only individual especially appointed by the Patentees of the TRIESEMAR in London, Paris and Vienna, to establish their renowned remedies throughout America. He is regularly in correspondence with them, and therefore made acquainted, as fast as steam can waft the information across the Atlantic, with every important discovery in the healing art.

None are genuine unless the engraving of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the [illegible] Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of [illegible] are fixed upon each wrapper and around each [illegible].

Observe that the genuine TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2, 3, are of that nature that it is impossible to render them at a lower price than $3, $9 and $27.

They can only be obtained, wholesale and retail, from Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York, and from the following authorized agents:

Charles H. Ring, Broadway, New-York; W. B. Zieber, Philadelphia; W. W. Page, Boston; Seth S. Hance, Baltimore; A. B. Hill & Co., Newark; W. B. Dyer, Bridgeport; W. W. Prescott, New Haven; Sterne & Nichols, New London; Talcott & Fuller, Hartford; G. B. Reynolds, Springfield; M. B. Green & Co., Worcester; G. Hazard, Providence; Ed. Bush, Lowell; J. G. Watleigh, Lawrence, Mass; Ed. Dana, Jun., Portland, Me.; E. H. Rollins, Concord, Me., and from no other establishment until further notice.

Mr. BARROW will not be responsible, after this public notice, if any injurious effects should arise from taking dangerous and base imitations.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIAL'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. It gives all the advertised medicines. It should be seen by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, &c.*

DR. GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP is universally acknowledged to be, par excellence, the only article extant for the complete removal of all such disfigurements of the skin as appear in the shape of pimples, tan, freckles, sunburn and morphew. Dr. G.'s Poudres Subtiles are equally remarkable for the surprising properties they possess in instantaneously removing superfluous hair, without injury to the skin, may be tested. His Vegetable Liquid Rouge, for imparting to the cheek and lip a brilliant, permanent, and natural tinge is sui generis. Also, Lily White, Hair Restorative, Hair Dye, Oriental Cream, &c.

AGENTS—CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, Boston; GREEN, Worcester; CARLETON, Lowell; POST, Rochester; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and at Dr. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S Old Established Dépôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. COBBETT may be consulted with entire confidence on delicate diseases at his old-established office No. 19 Duane-st., where he has practiced as above for over 25 years, and where all who are suffering from diseases of the genito-urinary organs, on application to him may rely on being honorably treated. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s Diplomas in his office as member of the College of Surgeons, London, and the University of New-York. Charges moderate.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. DUBOIS. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. The female's infallible monthly restorative mailed free, with full directions, on receipt of $1. Address letters to Dr. DUBOIS, No. 120 West 15th-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND and other remedies for private diseases are the *ne plus ultra*. All disappointed of a cure will, under Dr. WARD'S treatment, in a few days, feel that "Richard is himself again." A quick and permanent cure guaranteed in every case. Unexampled success in female diseases. Monthly Pills, $5 per box; never fail of the effect intended. All the afflicted, come to Dr. WARD. Office No. 289 Canal-st., third door east of Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery of medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise; office No. 784 Broadway corner 10th-st. By early application in recent cases of disease the cure is immediate, as well as safe and radical. Hours, 9 till 1 and after 6 in the evening.

STEAMSHIP FOR SALE.—THE STEAMSHIP *Southerner*, at a great bargain, as she lies, at Pier No. 4 North River, just arrived from sea, with tackle, furniture, beds and bedding, and coal to last 50 hours. Deck 191 feet, beam 31 feet, side-lever engine, cylinder 68 inches diameter, and 8 feet stroke. Price $15,000. For further information apply to JOHN STUART, on board, or No. 195 Broadway, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.
SALE OF
NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
CARPETS, MIRRORS, PAINTINGS, &c., &c.

BANGS & CO. will sell, TO-MORROW, Oct. 10, the entire stock in their Salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., comprising every article appertaining to housekeeping, part of which is the property of a family about going to Cuba, and removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, rosewood, mahogany and oak etageres, sideboards, wardrobes, bureaus, bedsteads, Voltaire, easy, rocking, and other chairs, &c., &c., &c.

Also, beds, mattresses, pailiasses, cutlery, crockery, silver-plated ware, oil-paintings, carpets, fancy goods, &c., &c., &c.

Sale without reserve. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

AUCTION NOTICES.
SALE OF WATCHES.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 92 Broadway,
Will include in their sale of this day,
TUESDAY, OCT. 9,
At 11 o'clock,

A large and valuable consignment of gold and silver watches, and watch movements, of all styles and descriptions and including many very desirable goods, to be sold for account of whom it may concern, and to which they invite the attention of watch buyers.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner William. Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale; also, at the Board of Brokers. FRIDAY, Oct. 9, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$5,000 7 per cent. mortgage Bonds New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, $1,000 each.
$10,000 8 per cent. Bonds of Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Company, $1,000 each.
$13,500 5 per cent. Bonds State of New-York, due 1874.
60 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, $100 each.
25 shares American Exchange Bank, $100 each.
50 shares Metropolitan Bank, $100 each.
75 shares Continental Bank, $100 each.
$10,000 6 per cent. Bonds State of Missouri.
$10,000 6 per cent. Bonds State of Virginia.
$10,000 6 per cent. Bonds of the city of Brooklyn.
$4,000 7 per cent. Bonds of St. Joseph's and Hannibal Railroad Company.
20 shares St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Company.
$210 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856.
$70 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1857.
$130 Great Western Insurance Company Scrip of 1857.
$4,000 7 per cent. Bonds of Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Company.
10 shares New World Fire Insurance Company, $50 each.
25 shares Broadway Bank Stock, $25 each.
25 shares Shoe and Leather Bank, $100 each.
90 shares Marine Bank, $50 each.
40 shares Astor Fire Insurance Company, $25 each.
80 shares Bowery Bank Stock, $25 each.
50 shares Erie Railroad Company, $100 each.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at the residence No. 152 West 21st-st., East of 8th-av., at 10½ o'clock. This sale embraces a very large variety of magnificent rosewood furniture of every description. Valuable paintings, rosewood piano-forte, with everything requisite for a fashionable and splendidly furnished residence, all of which will be peremptorily sold without regard to weather. Catalogues will be at the house on the morning of sale.

Parlor furniture consists of rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, used but three months, two full suites solid rosewood parlor furniture, in rich brocade, two covered in silk velvet, all three suites are first-class, having been made to order three months ago; two marble-top rosewood etageres with mirror-fronts; rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; silk and lace curtains, three large and elegant pier mirrors, with slabs and brackets; superior carpets throughout the house; Turkish chairs with spring lounges to match; lady's rosewood secretary music cabinet, costly China vases, figures, groups, corner etageres, ormolu clock, reception chairs, French shades, with a collection of beautiful parlor ornaments.

Rosewood armoire with mirror front, rosewood bedsteads, twenty-four elegant hair mattresses, bedding, carved bureaus, washstands, commodes, China sets, Voltaire chairs, mirrors, French engravings, elegant oak extension table, with oak dining-room furniture of every description; rich silver-ware, China, cut-glass, chandeliers, gas-fixtures throughout the house; oil-cloths, marble hallstand, &c., with a large quantity of parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture not mentioned. Responsible men will be in attendance to cart and ship the goods for those who wish it.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Oct. 9, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern, a large variety of Bonds and Bank and Insurance Stocks. For further particulars see his catalogue.

Special sale TO-MORROW, (Saturday).

Next regular sale MONDAY, Oct. 12. Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, and other securities, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Also special sales of the same on any other days when required. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board, on commission. Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and dividends collected. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Oct. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, mahogany marble-top dressing-bureaus, tête-à-têtes in hair cloth, mahogany chairs in do., rosewood marble-top etageres, gilt frame pier and mantel glasses, rosewood chairs in brocatel, easy chairs in reps and leather, rosewood bedsteads, washstands, &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock,

75 cases Schiedam Schnapps, 3 casks Holland gin, 1 do. Monongahela whisky, 1 cask Jamaica rum, 2 casks Madeira wine, 2 do. Cognac brandy, 5 casks Seignette brandy. Also, one rosewood 6¾-octave piano, made by J. Laukota; also, one rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Nunns & Co.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON FRIDAY, (THIS DAY,) at 10½ o'clock, the entire second-hand furniture of a house, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of a general assortment of rosewood and mahogany parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture: Brussels and three-ply carpets; oak, buffet, pier, oval and mantel mirrors; oil-paintings and engravings, cooking and parlor stoves, refrigerator, oak extension table, dining-room and mahogany chairs, sofa and sofa beds, counting-room and office desks, with a general assortment of medium-class furniture. The whole to be peremptorily sold.

WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—POSITIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—We will sell on FRIDAY, Oct. 9, at our auction-rooms, No. 92 Broadway, 3,500 garments of fine ready-made clothing. These goods are of excellent materials, fashionable shapes and superior make, all recently manufactured for Fall and Winter trade, all regularly assorted sizes, and will be found in every respect worthy the attention of the trade. N. B.—Every lot will be sold for cash, without reserve. WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneer.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House, being the entire second story of No. 82 Broadway, extending from Broadway 106 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET—VERY CHEAP, TILL THE FIRST OF May, or for sale cheap, 3 3-story brick houses in 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; about 250 feet East of 8th-av., south side. They have all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 170 on the premises.

TO LET—CLERMONT AVENUE, BROOKLYN, north of LaFayette-av., the middle one of three three-story English basement brown-stone front houses, with gas, baths, range, speaking-tubes, &c., &c. Apply to A. M. TREADWELL, No. 251 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET—A LARGE ROOM, WITH POWER, AT No. 235 West 16th-st., near 9th-av. Also a machine shop, with all the tools necessary for machinery work. Inquire on the premises, 235 West 16th-st., near 9th-av.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE IN ALBION-place, 4th-st.; rent low; also, furniture for sale. Apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

TO LET—SMALL APARTMENTS TO A SMALL respectable family. References required. Inquire No. 187 Monroe-st., corner Montgomery-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED—ON MURRAY HILL, A medium-price brown-stone front residence, handsomely furnished: to let or for sale cheap. MILLER & MORRIS, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—RENT $350—A VERY desirable residence, with gas, range, marble mantels, &c., and a large garden. Apply to P. MONAGHAN, No. 51 Beaver-st., New-York.

TO LET—POSSESSION AT ONCE—A SPLENDID floor, containing 6 rooms, wardrobes, drawers, Croton, gas, &c. Apply at the house No. 255 9th-av., near 27th-st. A bill up.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE, TO let or exchange for an improved farm or country seat, on the Hudson River. A first-class brown-stone house, four story and basement, 25 feet front, situate on Murray Hill, 36th-st., near the new Park, 4th-av.-place, replete with all modern improvements, and newly and elegantly furnished. Address C. S., office of this paper.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—HIGH basement, medium size, first-class, and in good order, near the St. Germain Hotel; very comfortable for a small family. Address, with full name, HOME, box No. 2,049.

LIVERY STABLE TO LEASE WITH THE large room for ten years on 32d-st., near 4th-av.; it will stall sixty horses; the building and location are not surpassed in the City. It is believed that the large room, 40 by 102 feet, will pay the rent as a drill-room. Inquire at No. 124 Madison-av.

TO LEASE—A MOST ELIGIBLE SITUATION FOR a flour and feed or provision store, agricultural warehouse, &c., being a large five-story building in West-st., below Cortlandt, with a spacious cellar, entire, or each floor and the cellar separate. Apply at No. 229 Broadway, corner Barclay-st., third floor. Room 45½.

STEADY POWER.—ONE ROOM SECOND STORY and one basement, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT NORTH Haverstraw, known as the Garner place, perfectly splendid and healthy, with 18 acres; house 40x45 feet, two stories and basement; spring near the door, and 100-horse water-power on the place. Price $5,000—less than the house cost. Inquire of Squire HAMMOND, next door, or of A. DAVIS, at No. 255 9th-av., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT,
BANKERS,
Late with Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,
(TO WHOM THEY REFER.)

BUY FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE, STOCKS, BONDS, &C.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY UPON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Office—Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 9 Nassau-st.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, on Saturday, the 26th day of September, 1857.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$778,095 34
Overdrafts		35 65
Due from Banks		28,863 39
Due from the Directors of the Bank		60,802 04
Real Estate		69,258 07
Specie		66,329 63
Cash Items, viz.: Bank Notes and Checks on New-York City Banks		114,192 10
Stocks		130,746 09
Loss and Expense Account		2,155 31
Total		$1,250,477 62

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$700,500 00
Circulation Registered	$100,000	
Total	$100,000	
Less Notes on hand	6,455—	93,545
Profits		17,697 91
Due to Banks		16,420 86
Due Depositors, on demand		420,176 01
Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads, "Dividends not called for"		2,137 84
Total		$1,250,477 62

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:—I, CALEB BARSTOW, President, and ARCHIBALD PARKHURST, Cashier of the SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, an Associated Bank, located and doing business at No. 7 Wall-st., New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 26th day of September, in the year 1857, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

O. BARSTOW, President.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, Oct. 8, 1857. JAS. HILLYER, Comm'r of Deeds.

LOAN FOR $500,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the Act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section three, Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 8th day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed, "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance, fifty per cent. on the tenth day of October next, and fifty per cent. on the 22d of October next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the tenth day of October next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, Albany, Sept. 22, 1857.

H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF THE Second Mortgage of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz: 89, 104, 110, 132, 157, 164, 175, 181, 208, 232, 266, 272, 281, 305, 313, 387, 391, 410, 450, 454, 480, 491, 496, 504, 1,290, 1,295, 1,309, 1,315, 1,351, 1,369, 1,373—thirty-one Bonds of $1,000 each, and 513, 561, 568, 573, 608, 615, 659, 662, 745, 775, 776, 804, 807, 831, 849, 874, 899, 936, 950, 971, 1,003, 1,071, 1,080, 1,087, 1,105, 1,111, 1,112, 1,115, 1,140, 1,147, 1,148, 1,151, 1,191, 1,196, 1,216, 1,218, 1,224, 1,242—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each; together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st of November next, at par and accrued interest, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above-mentioned numbers will cease on the 1st November next.

JOHN ELIOT THAYER, }
J. M. FORBES, } Trustees.
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMAN, }

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

NEW YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., }
No. 1 Hanover-st.—NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1857. }

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF this Company due this day, will be paid on presentation at this office. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BILLS OF THE HUDSON RIVER AND Farmers' Bank of Hudson will be received at par for produce at the Hudson barges, foot of Harrison-st.

HAVILAND, CLARK & CO.,
W. MILLEN.

$5,000.—PERSONS DESIROUS TO exchange their depreciated Bank Stock and Mortgage Bonds, for desirable houses well-rented in the City of Brooklyn, can do so by addressing S. B. C., *Times* Office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.

BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL,
Attorneys for Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF CLYDE.—CLYDE, Oct. 3, 1857.—The undersigned has given notice to the Bank Department to redeem his circulating notes under the provision of the act authorizing the same; but he will continue the business of banking, exchange and collection at his banking office in Clyde, Wayne Co., N. Y., as heretofore.

ISAAC MILLER, Banker.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS BANK.—NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—All moneys deposited previous to Oct. 11 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 P. M.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAS. P. HAIGHT, Sec'y.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Third-av., corner 9th-st.—Deposits made on or before Oct. 10, will be allowed interest from the 1st of October, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evening from 5 to 8 o'clock.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH-STREET AND EIGHTH-AVENUE.—All sums not exceeding $1,000, deposited here until the 10th October, will draw interest at 6 per cent. from the 1st; over $1,000, 5 per cent.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1857.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Bank will be held at their Banking House TUESDAY, the 13th day of October next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M. By order of the Board. R. BUCK, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

FARMS FOR SALE.

HOMES FOR EMIGRANTS.—THE UNDERSIGNED is now prepared to furnish in any quantities from 100 to 1,000 acres good farming and grazing lands in Western Virginia, within 12 or 15 hours of Baltimore or Washington, and within 24 hours of Philadelphia or New-York. The lands are fertile and well timbered. The climate healthy, and so mild that sheep can be ordinarily wintered with very little and in favorable seasons without any feeding. The few scattered inhabitants are friendly to the movement, and will give the immigrants an old-fashioned Virginia greeting. The lands will be sold to the first purchasers to the extent of 100,000 acres for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre—one-fourth down, and the residue in one, two and three years, with annual interest at the rate of six per cent. For further particulars, inquire at the office No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar-st., opposite the Post-Office.

JOHN C. UNDERWOOD,
Secretary Emigrant Aid and Homestead Company.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A SMALL FARM, say 30 to 50 acres, with cottage, necessary outbuildings, fences, &c., in good order, convenient to fishing, within 30 miles of New-York, and easy of access by railroad or steamboat. Address, stating price, &c., &c., care of T. IRWIN & SON, No. 31 and 33 Pine-st., New-York.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight, and painted with the Patent Cement Fire and Water-proof Paint; 1 cent per square foot; Warranted three years. No. 223 Fulton-st., basement.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20......1857	Wednesday, June 24....1857
Saturday, July 4......1857	Wednesday, July 8....1857
Saturday, July 18......1857	Wednesday, July 22....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1......1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15......1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12......1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26......1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10......1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24......1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7......1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21......1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5......1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24....1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 23.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 30.
CANADA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 7.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship ATLANTIC, OLIVER ELDRIDGE Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on TUESDAY, Oct. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 1 o'clock P. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments.

No expense has been spared to make the steamers of this line in all respects as good as new, and the thorough examination given them proves their mode of structure yet unequaled.

N. B.—Hereafter the regular built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, EDWARD HIGGINS commander, 5,268 tons, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON & HAVRE	From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.
Saturday............Oct. 24	Saturday............Nov. 14
Saturday............Dec. 5	Saturday............Dec. 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $100; second cabin, $50. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce, (by inclosure of postage stamps if from other cities,) will be received at No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York, up to 11½ o'clock on the morning of sailing.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, Captain J. A. WOTTON, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin..............$130 | Second Cabin..............$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

No freight will be taken after Thursday, Oct. 15. For freight or passage, apply to

WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Nov. 14.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,652 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
Glasgow, Wed'day, Sept. 30, 12 noon.	New-York, Sept. 19
New-York, Sat'day, Oct. 17, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Oct. 3
Edinburg, Sat'day, Oct. 31, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Oct. 31

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.

First Cabin..............$80 | Second Cabin..............$50

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Southampton for New-York.
Ariel,	Saturday, Oct. 31	Weds'day, Nov. 4.
N. Star, Sat'y, Oct. 31	Saturd'y, Nov. 28	Weds'day, Dec. 2.

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 10th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK.—STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE leaves Harlem at 6, 8, and 10½ A. M.; 3 and 5½ P. M. Peck-slip at 7 and 9½ A. M.; 1½, 4½ and 6½ P. M. Landing at 120th-st., and 10th-st., except 7 A. M. and 5½ P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY.—I. SEYMOUR, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of North America, has been appointed transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, and the Transfer Books of said Company will be closed on the 12th instant, and remain closed till the 21st inst. The matured interest coupons of the bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company, Junction Railroad Company, and the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid at the Bank of North America from and after the 21st instant. The present offices of the Company, No. 18 William-st., are for rent. By order of the Board. J. B. WARING, President.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1857.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., }
No. 1 Hanover-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1857. }

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—THE DIVIDEND declared by this Company, February 2, 1857, of 3 per cent. on the capital stock, will be paid to stockholders on demand at this office. WM. BEMENT, Treas.

DIVIDEND.—THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Brooklyn have declared a semi-annual dividend of $5 per share, payable on demand.

HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
$5,500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.
No. 65 Wall-st.

This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,450,000.

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.

Southern risks taken.

Last bonus to policy holders was 35 per cent.

Application may be made by mail.

Insurances can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 50 or 60.

GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by a process of benumbing the gums, (entirely different from freezing.) I have used this process for eighteen months, and have extracted over twenty thousand teeth with perfect success. References given, if required. N. B. GRIFFEN, dentist, No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York,
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, June 3, 1857—Trains leave dépôt corner of White and Centre sts.:

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
2:20 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3½ P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10¾ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M., and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passenger trains at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4½ P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

T. H. CHAMBERS, PIANO MANUFACTURER,

Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 8th-st and 4th-av. [Formerly DUBOIS & STODART and DUBOIS, BACON & CHAMBERS.] The oldest establishment, and a reliable place to purchase.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-sts., near Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, with Patent Repetition Action, have taken the First Premium over those of the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Among the judges were GOTTSCHALK, MASON and WOLLENHAUPT. Warranted fully for three years. Prices moderate.

SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE-ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES—Only warerooms in New-York, Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. These instruments, with the new Action and Scale lately introduced, make them equal in every respect, (if not superior,) to any Pianos manufactured in the world. New Pianos to rent, and rent allowed if purchased.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES—To let or for sale on installments, at their Manufactory, Nos. 330, 332, and 334 2d-av., corner 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON. N. B.—Several Pianos but little used and warranted in perfect order, for sale low.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

L. A. BENJAMIN OFFERS A LARGE ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand piano-fortes, of the best City and Boston makers, for sale and to let at low prices, at No. 288 Bowery. Open every evening.

STATIONERY.

WILLIAM E. HAWS—(BRANCH OF R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & Co.) stationer and blank-book manufacturer, No. 395 Canal-st., corner of Thompson. Every description of account books for banks, insurance, and other offices and merchants, ruled and bound to any pattern. Engraving, lithographing and printing executed in a superior manner and with dispatch. A full assortment of staple and fancy stationery.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING, AT NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.—City and country trade supplied, largest assortment of Stationery, Paper and Account Books. Our Printing Office and Bindery, complete with new type, steam power, &c., enable us to execute work at low prices. Orders solicited.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers and Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.

New and beautiful styles of enameled solid oak, and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S wareroom, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Removal of H. F. FARRINGTON'S furniture warerooms, from No. 46 and 48 Wooster-st. to 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF THE LATEST style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State. R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York. Circulars forwarded on application.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.

TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

CUT NAILS AND SPIKES, CLINCH NAILS, Horse-shoe Iron, Nail Rods, &c., made of superior charcoal Iron, at the Sable Iron Works, for sale by the agent of the manufacturers, MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 86 Broad-st. Parcels for the West can be delivered at Rouse's Point, Troy or Albany.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A VERY SUPERIOR pony-built pacing horse, perfectly sound, gentle and fast under saddle or in harness. Also, a good pair of family carriage horses, with or without carriage. Inquire at No. 160 Front-st., New-York, or stable No. 112 Willow-st., Brooklyn, at 8 A. M. or 4 P. M.

HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS FOR SALE.—Horse is 15½ hands high, sound, kind and gentle in all harness, and a good road or family horse. Can be seen at No. 18 Hudson-st. Also, a cartman's cart and Harness. Apply as above.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE FOR THE REDEMPTION OF LANDS AND TENEMENTS SOLD FOR ASSESSMENTS.—Public notice is hereby given to the owners, mortgagees, lessees, and persons otherwise interested in the lands and tenements sold in June, 1856, for the non-payment of assessments, that detailed statements of such lands and tenements as have not been redeemed from the said sale may be found in the *Evening Post*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York. Such detailed statement describes the lands and tenements sold and not redeemed; the amount and the term of years for which they were respectively sold; when the time for the redemption thereof will expire, &c., &c. Copies of said detailed statement can be had by applying to the Comptroller's Office, New-York.

AUGUSTUS PURDY, Clerk of Arrears.
Comptroller's Office, New-York, Oct. 8, 1857.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Board of School Officers of the XIth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education corner of Grand and Elm sts., for furnishing the new Primary School-house in 4th-st., near Avenue C, in said Ward, until Saturday, Oct. 24, at 12 o'clock at noon, in accordance with plans and specifications on file at the Clerk's Office aforesaid. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

AARON B. ROLLINS, }
JOHN MASON, }
SAMUEL GILLIS, } School Officers of the XIth Ward.
JAMES MARSHALL, }
GEORGE WHITE, }

ASSIGNEES' NOTICE.—THE OHIO LIFE INsurance and Trust Company having, by deed duly executed on the 26th day of September, 1857, transferred and conveyed to the undersigned all its estate, real, personal and mixed, in trust for the benefit of all its creditors, notice is therefore hereby given to said creditors to file their claims with the Trustees for adjustment, and to debtors that they make payment to said Trustees.

CHARLES STETSON, JOHN C. WRIGHT,
SAMUEL FOSDICK, SAM'L J. BROADWELL,
ABRAHAM M. TAYLOR, GEORGE CRAWFORD,
CLEMENT DEITRICH, Assignees.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 26, 1857.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, New-York, Oct. 8, 1857.

SEALED PROPOSALS, ENDORSED "Proposals for Navy Pork," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst, for five hundred (500) barrels of pork, which must pass the usual inspection at the Navy Yard.

GEORGE N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

$997 50.—CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE hereby cautioned against negotiating a draft drawn by DREXEL & CO., of Philadelphia, on VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL, N. Y., dated Oct. 8, 1857, in favor of M. J. GRITZNER, for $997 50, as payment of the same has been stopped.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against ALLEN HARRIS, WILLIAM HENRY HARRIS and ALVAN A. STONE, doing business as partners under the firm name of HARRIS, STONE & CO.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest from the 15th day of September, 1857 besides the costs of this action.—Dated, Oct. 7, 1857.

WM. C. R. ENGLISH, Plaintiff's Attorney.
o9-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against HENRY LEDYARD.—To HENRY LEDYARD: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five thousand dollars, with interest from the 24th day of August, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Oct. 7, 1857. WM. C. R. ENGLISH,

o9-law6wF* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE MERCHANTS' BANK, Branch of the State Bank of Ohio.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest from the 28th day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action, and fees of protest.—Dated Oct. 7, 1857. WM. C. R. ENGLISH,

o9-law6wF* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against R. —— CONKLING and —— CONKLING, doing business as partners under the firm name of R. CONKLING & SON.—To R. —— CONKLING and —— CONKLING: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, with interest from the 28th day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action and fees of protest.—Dated Oct. 7, 1857.

WM. C. R. ENGLISH, Plaintiff's Attorney.
o9-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against CHARLES C. TROWBRIDGE.—To CHARLES C. TROWBRIDGE: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five thousand dollars with interest from the 24th day of August, 1857, besides the costs of this action and fees of protest.—Dated, Oct. 7, 1857.

WM. C. R. ENGLISH, Plaintiff's Attorney.
o9-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE NORWALK BANK, Branch of the State Bank of Ohio.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-seven hundred dollars, with interest from the 15th day of August, 1857, besides the costs of this action, and fees of protest.—Dated Oct. 1, 1857.

WM. C. R. ENGLISH, Plaintiff's Attorney,
o2-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—JAMES GIBSON against XAVIER BAZIN and P. B. SPEAR.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office, No. 75 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment for the sum of five hundred and three dollars and twenty-five cents, with interest from the 24th day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Sept. 24, 1857. SAMUEL OWEN,

s25-law6wF* Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 75 Nassau-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JACOB C. WEEKS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 321 Pearl-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated May 5, 1857.

CATHARINE V. WEEKS, Administratrix.
my22-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES G. DALE, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 28, 1857. JOHN A. APPLETON,

o2-law6mF* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM C. BUCKLEY, late of the City of New York, carman, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Robt. Benner, No. 75 Nassau-street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 30, 1857.

MARY H. BUCKLEY,
Administratrix.
o2-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH T. ROBERTSON, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his store No. 247 Hudson-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 23, 1857.

ap24-law6mF* JOHN E. LANDON, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EPHRAIM TREADWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, No. 104 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 6, 1857.

WILLIAM E. TREADWELL, }
WILLIAM HUSTACE, } Executors.
au7-law6mF*

COAL.

BALD EAGLE BITUMINOUS COAL—FROM the mines of the Tangascootack Coal Company. This coal is free from sulphur, and is well adapted for gas, steam, blacksmith and domestic uses. For sale by the single ton or more, by JAS. W. WILTSE,

No. 721 4th-st., near the Coal Yard, E. R.

Orders may be left with A. ASHFIELD, at the office of the Company, No. 24 William-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—IN THE matter of the application of the Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York by the Croton Aqueduct Board, relative to the acquiring of lands for a new reservoir, &c., in said City.—To FRANCIS CLARK, FRANCIS CLARK, Jr., JANET CLARK, and all others claiming an interest in the premises hereinafter described, or the moneys awarded therefor: Take notice, that by virtue of an order this day entered, on the petition of MATTHEW KANE, THOMAS KANE, MARIA THERESA KEIRNAN, and THOMAS KEIRNAN, her husband, in the above-entitled matter, you are hereby notified to appear before LIVINGSTON LIVINGSTON, Esq., the referee appointed to examine into and report upon the claims of the said petitioners, and of any others who may be interested in and to the award made by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above matter to estate of THOMAS KANE, for lot No. 65 in block No. 575, and lot No. 40 in block No. 678, in their report in the above matter, at his office No. 85 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of November next, at one o'clock P. M. of that day.—Dated New-York, Sept. 29, 1857.

MATTHEW KANE, }
THOMAS KANE, }
MARIA THERESA KEIRNAN, } Petitioners.
THOMAS KEIRNAN, }

JAMES WARD SMYTH, Attorney for Petitioners, No. 128 Broadway. o2-law6wF*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK against EDMUND H. TAYLOR, Jr., ISAAC SHELBY and WILLIAM SHOUSER, (composing the firm of TAYLOR, SHELBY & CO., of Lexington, Ky.)—Summons for a money demand on contract. To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office No. 38 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven thousand dollars, with interest from the 21st day of September, 1857, besides the cost of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 22, 1857.

CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 38 Wall-street.

The complaint in the above action was filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 23d day of September, 1857. CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK,

s25-law6wF* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JAMES T. CRAWFORD against J. ALMOSNINO and J. RODRIGUES.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and seventy-four dollars and forty cents, with interest from the first day of June, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Aug. 14, 1857. JAMES C. RICE,

Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 44 Wall-street.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 14th day of August, 1857. JAMES C. RICE,

au28-law12wF* Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CYRUS L. CARTER, HENRY E. QUINAN and RICHARD A. DE FOREST, plaintiffs, against DAVID THOMAS and EDWARD DOLSON, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on us, at our office, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty day days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment for the sum of one thousand dollars, with interest from the 19th day of September, 1857, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 21, 1857. BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL,

Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 237 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 21st day of September, 1857.

BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL,
o2-law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, of the City of New-York, plaintiffs, against CORNELIUS BERRIAN, AUGUSTUS P. WOODRUFF and ANN ELIZA WOODRUFF, his wife, Timothy Guiderth, William Mooney, Joseph W. Vail, Alexander Adams, William Thompson, John Stephenson, Herman Livingston, James Lawton, Alexander Willis, John J. Colvin, John T. Wendover, Daniel Sargent, William W. Bonnett, Philip McGiven, the President, Directors and Company of the City Bank of New-Haven, the Mechanics Banking Association, Selah Bates, Alice Murphy, administratrix, &c., of Charles Murphy, deceased, John Rork, Eugene Kettletas, the Empire City Bank, United States Trust Company, Receivers of the Empire City Bank, Daniel Gallagher, Charles L. Stuart, Patrick McBride, Edward Lee, John F. Cleu, Cesaire Court, Archer Martine, Charles V. Martine, Thomas V. Russell, William Stuart, William Brolly, Charles Turner, John G. Lindermann defendants.—Summons for relief.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 69 Fulton-st., New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. 11, 1857.

WAKEMAN, LATTING & PHELPS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint mentioned in the above summons was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 11th day of August, 1857.

WAKEMAN, LATTING & PHELPS,
o2-law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—NATHANIEL L. McCREADY, JOHN W. MOTT, JAMES H. BRUNDAGE, Jr., against the FARMERS' & MECHANICS' INSURANCE COMPANY of Philadelphia.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To said defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 66 Wall-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, with interest from the 30th May, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 6, 1857. JENNESS & WATSON,

Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 16th September, 1857. JENNESS & WATSON,

s18-law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THOMAS WILLIAMS, Jr., against the FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' INSURANCE COMPANY of Philadelphia.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To said defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 66 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars, with interest from the 30th day of May, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 6, 1857. JENNESS & WATSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 16th day of September, 1857.

JENNESS & WATSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
s18-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE HUGUENOT BANK—The undersigned hereby gives notice, that he has been appointed by the Supreme Court of this State, Receiver of the property of the HUGUENOT BANK, a banking institution heretofore doing business at New-Paltz, in the County of Ulster; and as such Receiver he hereby requires the creditors of said Bank or Association to exhibit and establish their respective accounts, claims and demands before him at the office of C. W. SWIFT, in the city of Poughkeepsie, within thirty days from the date hereof. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office by the 19th day of October next, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned by the day last aforesaid, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned at said office, on the 19th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated Poughkeepsie, Sept. 19, 1857. JOHN S. SLEIGHT,

Receiver of the Huguenot Bank.

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against MARIETTA BRANCH BANK, Branch of the State Bank of Ohio.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York this day, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-st., New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, with interest from the 26th day of August, 1857, besides the costs of this action, and fees of protest.—Dated Oct. 1, 1857.

WM. C. R. ENGLISH, Plaintiff's Attorney.
o2-law6wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS THOMAS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of AUGUSTUS THOMAS, No. 183 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 12, 1857.

AUGUSTUS THOMAS,
RICHARD J. LARCOMBE,
Surviving Executors.
au14-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID TRAITEL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, the administratrix, at the office of P. J. Joachimssen, Esq., No. 118 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated June 18, 1857. SARAH TRAITEL,

Administratrix.
je19-law6mF*

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange . . . Oct. 8.

$0,153	N. Y. State 6s, '60 s3	90¾	25	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	52¾
1,000	N. Y. State 6s, '61	91	50	do	52½
1,000	N. Y. State 6s, '62	91	350	do	52
12,000	N. Y. State 6s, '64 c	90	100	do c	52¼
15,000	N. Y. State 6s, '73	91	100	do s10	52
10,000	do	91½	100	do s30	52
16,000	N. Y. State 5s, '58	91	46	do s3	52⅛
2,000	N. Y. State 5s, '59	90	55	do	52¾
10,000	N. Y. State 5s 1868	83	100	do b30	53¼
17,000	Mich. State 6s	73	50	Erie Railroad s30	10
4,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	73½	50	do c	10¼
1,000	do	74	50	Harlem Railroad	7¾
8,000	Virginia 6s	78	200	do	7
2,000	Missouri State 6s	64½	20	N. Hav. & Hart. R.	95
9,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	70	20	Reading Railroad c	28
2,000	N. Y. Cen. R. R. 7s	80	120	do c	27
6,000	Har. R. R. 1st mtge	60	10	Mich. Cen. R. R.	34
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	69½	20	do	33½
11,000	do	69	6	do	33
2,000	T. H. & Al. 2d mtge	34	225	M. S. & N. I. R. R. c	10½
10	Metro. Bank	67	10	M. S. & N. I. pr. Sk.	23
7	do	61	25	do	22
20	Merchants' Bank	89½	10	Panama Railroad	63½
60	Bank of Commerce	75	85	Ill. Cen. R. R.	83
43	Am. Ex. Bank	68	50	do	81
10	Del. & Hud. Canal Co	88¼	100	do	80
39	do	87½	10	Cle., Col. & C. R. R.	75½
60	do	87	100	Gal. & Ch. R. R.	54
20	do	82	50	do s3	55
50	do	81	50	do s30	55
5	do	80	50	do s10	55
20	Penn. Coal Co	53½	400	Cl. & Tol. R. R. b3	22½
100	do	53	104	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	56
325	Cum. Coal Co	5¼	100	do s10	55
100	do	5⅝	100	do s10	55¼
20	Pacific Mail St. Co.	60	75	do c	55½
54	do	59	50	do c	55¾
6	La Crosse [illegible] R. R.	7¼	20	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	16
62	do	7	50	do	15
50	do	6½			

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Mich. State 6s	74	20	Galena & Chic. R.	55
1,000	N. Y. State 6s, '62	91	10	Mil. & Miss. R'd	14
1,000	N. Y. State 5s, '74	82	[illegible]	Reading R. R. s30	25
2,000	Virginia 6s	77	[illegible]	N. Y. Cent. R. R. s10	52
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	68	162	do	[illegible]
1,000	do	67	107	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	80
10	Am. Exchange Bk.	63½	95	do	79
5	do	63	50	do	79¼
300	Cum. Coal Co. s10	5¼	50	do s3	79
200	do	5⅝	10	M. S. & N. I. pr. Sk	22
10	Park Bank	58	20	N. H. & Hart. R. R.	93
200	Penn. Coal Co.	51	350	Erie Railroad	10
5	Panama Railroad	63½	150	Harlem Railroad	7
50	Illinois Central R.	77			

THURSDAY, Oct. 8—P. M.

We intimated yesterday, without giving the names, that the Dry Goods jobbers and Grocery houses had become so much discouraged this week that many of them had made up their purpose to stop payment at once, rather than turn their general obligations into confidential debts by borrowing through the month. This morning the verified weekly list of failures, from one of the mercantile agencies, appeared in the *Independent*. The list is copied in another place, and is by far the most disheartening of the pressure season. It contains the first announcement of the suspension of the important Dry Goods firm of BOWEN & MCNAMEE, in Broadway, Importers and Silk Goods Jobbers. The house had withstood the first shock of the panic bravely, as it had resisted with high credit several previous adverse changes in the times within the past fifteen years. But it yields, as others of first-rate importance had yielded before, and others must yield after it, to a paralysis in credits and the exchanges, as severe as it is unexampled. The firm were more immediately identified with the trade of the North and Northwest. They ask an extension, declaring their ability and determination to pay every dollar of their indebtedness with interest. We have authority for saying that they owe the Metropolitan Bank but $25,000, and are indorsers on $30,000 business notes—in all, $55,000, for which the Bank holds $91,000 securities, all of it legitimate business paper. They are followed to-day by the suspension of the Dry Goods house of W. G. LANE & Co., quite as prominently connected with the trade of the South and Southwest. Both were esteemed wealthy; the last-named having the advantage of wealthy connections in South Carolina. Both had strong friends in their respective quarters, and Mr. BOWEN had incurred some political enmities. On this point the *Commercial Advertiser*, not of the same party, remarks:

"In the list of suspensions below, we are sorry to see included that of BOWEN, MCNAMEE & Co., a well-known extensive jobbing house of this City. Their warmly-expressed political opinions have called up a strong opposition to them in some quarters, but they are on all hands respected as enterprising, intelligent, and high-toned men of business, whose present misfortune may be regarded as a public calamity."

Messrs. LANE & Co. were the successors of LE ROY M. WILEY & Co., formerly in the Charleston trade. Mr. WILEY continued a special capital in the concern, and the business had been extended of late years by means of the railways through Western Georgia, East Tennessee, &c. There were numerous other failures to-day, currently reported or rumored through the Street, some of which were not founded even in plausibility. Others were but partially verified. We omit the names for the present, with the single remark that from present adverse appearances, not to say settled gloom and desperation which prevails in regard to negotiating paper and turning Western collections and produce to account, the official list of the ensuing week threatens a more serious catalogue of disasters than has yet appeared. It is possible that the storm may be partially averted by some combined action in the banking interest. But thus far all attempts in this direction have turned to little account. Another conference was had at the Merchants' Bank to-day, in which the Albany, Troy and Utica Bank interest was numerously represented. Nothing practical eventuated, although an urgent introductory appeal for promptness and unanimity was made by Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR. A joint meeting of the Astor House Committee of merchants and the bank officers has been invited for this evening at the residence of Mr. C. R. ROBERT in Lafayette-place. It is to be of a private character, though it is possible the result, if anything worthy the name is arrived at, will be promulgated in season to help the state of things to-morrow. The proposition to employ the State currency was freely broached to-day, but met with no favorable response from the parties likely to insure its adoption. This would not be so bad, if other modes of relief were not peremptorily resisted in particular quarters. It is not the time for reproaches or crimination, but it may be as well to say to our distant readers looking so anxiously to New-York for financial relief, that we have a few bank rulers (over their own petty shops) in our midst, who have not yet realized, (though compelled to avail of its privileges after their close charters ran out) that we have a *Free* Banking System in the State. Like the old Bourbons, they will learn nothing new nor forget anything that's old. Ever ambitious to rule, and without the ability to lead or the moral force to command, they imagine, perhaps, that now is the time to exterminate fifty competitors, that they two or four—if so many can live through the storm—may be *the* banks of the City of New-York, forgetting that in the last alternative, they are more likely to constitute the rule than the exception.

The Discount and Foreign Bill Brokers report pretty nearly a dead-lock to-day. There is no steamer on Saturday, and it is yet too early to talk of terms for the *Arabia* on Wednesday. Some sales of Grain for export have been made, payable on next packet day—the buyers being provided with undoubted English Bank bills. The terms on London are nominal, at par@102½. A few parcels of very choice mercantile paper, short and strongly indorsed, have been sold at the rate of 30 ℘ cent. ℘ annum. The Banks are understood to be discounting their receipts this week; though these are falling short by the daily suspensions. The Stock market is less steady than yesterday, and the changes in City Bank shares and Delaware and Hudson Canal shares are quite violent. The latter reflect the extreme pressure for Money among our best merchants, who are being helped, or helping themselves, by forcing off this old and favorite investment at 82, 80@79 ℘ cent. Metropolitan Bank sold at 61 ℘ cent.; American Exchange at 63 ℘ cent.; Phenix stands at 70, and Commerce at 75; the Merchants' at 89, and the Park at 58 ℘ cent. State Stocks are in good request at about yesterday's terms. The fluctuations in the Railways are, since yesterday: Reading from 28@26; Erie, (same as before,) 10@10½; New-York Central, 53@52; Panama, 65@63; Illinois Central, 84@77; Rock Island, 58½@56; Galena, 57@55. The market closed dull, but with less feverishness, except in Bank shares, than was manifested in other branches of the money market.

The Sub-Treasury received from Customs $56,302, and paid out $282,957. There was added to the balance $100,000 in Coin, received by express from the Boston office. The balance now stands, $6,486,019.

The following list of Banks not received on deposit at the Metropolitan Bank is corrected to the afternoon of Thursday, Oct. 8, 1857.

NEW-YORK.
Addison Bank,
Agricultural Bank, Herkimer Co.,
Central New-York, B'k of,
Canandaigua, Bank of
Chemung County Bank,
Central Bank, Brooklyn,
Dairyman's B'k, Newport,
Farmers' and Citizens' B'k, Williamsburg,
Farmers' Bank, Hudson,
Hamilton Exchange B'k,
Huguenot Bank,
Hollister Bank,
Hudson River Bank,
Island City Bank,
Leonardsville Bank,
Lima, Bank of
Medina Bank,
Niagara River Bank,
Ontario Bank,
Ontario Co. Bank,
O. Lee & Co.'s Bank,
Old Saratoga, Bank of
Orleans, Bank of
Powell Bank, Newburgh,
Pine Plains Bank,
Reciprocity Bank,
Sackett's Harbor Bank,
Western Bank, Lockport,
Watertown, Bank of
Yates County Bank.

VERMONT.
Danby Bank,
Stark Bank,
South Royalton Bank.

CONNECTICUT.
Bridgeport City Bank,
Charter Oak B'k, Hartford,
Colchester B'k, Colchester,
Exchange B'k, Hartford,
Hartford Co., B'k of, Hartford,
Mercantile B'k, Hartford,
Merchants' Exchange B'k, Bridgeport,
North America, Bank of
Seymour,
Pawcatuk Bank,
Thompson Bank, Thompson,
Wooster B'k, Danbury,
Windham County Bank.

MASSACHUSETTS.
Bass River Bank,
Lee Bank, Mass.,
Western B'k, Springfield,

MAINE.
Canton Bank,
Ellsworth Bank,
Exchange Bank, Bangor,
Hallowell, Bank of
Hancock Bank,
Maritime Bank,
Monsum River Bank,
Sanford Bank.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Exeter Bank,
Weare Bank.

At present, all notes of Rhode Island, West New-Jersey and Pennsylvania Banks, are not received.

* * *

Telegraphic Reports of the Financial Troubles.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Thursday, Oct. 8.

The Speaker this morning announced the names of the Special Committee. Mr. MUMMA is Chairman. The Committee contains the strongest men on both sides of the question—7 Democrats and 6 Republicans and Americans.

The resolution to adjourn to-morrow was negatived.

Mr. HEISTAND's Free Banking Law was called up, but the House refused to consider it.

The House after a debate passed a resolution for a Committee of six to report on the causes of the present financial crisis. The committee consists of 3 Democrats and 3 Republicans.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Bill concerning the Banks. While the first section of it was reading Mr. WRIGHT resumed his motion to strike out the provision authorizing the new Banks to receive payment for stocks in notes of other Banks. The motion was negatived by 12 to 20.

An amendment fixing the first day of July, 1858, for resumption, was defeated.

An amendment fixing the resumption for January, 1859, with a proviso that the banks be allowed to charge 7 per cent. for loans, 1 per cent. of it to be paid to the State, was debated and finally negatived by a vote of 10 to 22.

The Senate this evening, in the first bill from the Select Committee, adopted the sections fixing the first Monday in February next, as the day for the resumption of specie payments, and requiring the banks to receive each other's notes at par.

MEETING OF THE PHILADELPHIA MERCHANTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 8.

A mass meeting of the business men of the city to consider the financial difficulties was held in this city this afternoon.

The call for the meeting was prepared late in the day and was signed by most of the prominent firms here. It was posted in every prominent position throughout the city and attracted considerable attention.

Notwithstanding the shortness of the notice the meeting was large.

The following were the officers:

President—CHARLES MACALESTER.

Vice-Presidents—John O. James, John B. Myers, John P. Crozer, Wm. E. Ludwig, Hood Simpson, John Welsh, George H. Stuart, Wm. E. Bowen, Samuel V. Merrick, Robert Selfridge, Wm. C. Patterson, David S. Brown, Wm. Divine, David Milne.

Secretaries—Robert Ewing, S. Morris Waln.

Mr. MACALESTER on taking the Chair, made a speech. He said he believed that New-York was the cause of all the present difficulties. The Banks of New-York had expanded seven millions in thirty days, while an expansion of seventeen millions in five months broke the Bank of the United States. Becoming frightened, they curtailed in two months to the amount of twelve millions, which was sufficient to produce a panic of the strongest kind in the community. He advocated a general banking law, and the banks to be required to have one dollar in specie for every three of issue.

Mr. GEO. B. STUART said the meeting was not to consider the condition of the Banks, but the condition of tens of thousands of laboring men, who, if not relieved, would starve. Learning, this morning, that the condition of the community was not known to the Legislature, it was resolved to call a meeting, to talk to them in tones of thunder. The question was above party spirit. Many strongly the opposite of him in politics, even the President, were present here. He could tell tales of real distress, that had been communicated to him, that would bring tears from the heart of a stone. He proceeded to read extracts from letters from the largest manufacturers in the country, imploring aid in order to enable them to pay the wages of their employes, and they must receive aid or they will have to discharge thousands of them. Notwithstanding it was their interest to stop altogether, they determined to keep on, if they had to involve themselves. He also read a letter from one of the heaviest merchants of St. Louis, who said he was just going to a meeting for relief. Relief indeed was needed. The most solvent merchants are now insolvent. Large orders from Europe cannot be executed for want of confidence to buy bills of Exchange.

The following resolutions were then offered:

Whereas, We, the representatives of the Manufacturing, Mercantile and Industrial interests of the City of Philadelphia, now in town-meeting assembled, irrespective of party, in view of the present unparalleled distress which is pervading all classes of our business community, most solemnly state to the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, now in session, that in the honest opinion of this meeting, prompt relief is required from the Representatives of the people, for the benefit of the people themselves; therefore,

Resolved, That we do most respectfully and earnestly invite the Legislature to pass some law which will enable the manufacturer to keep his workmen, and the other branches of business to retain in their employ men and women whose daily bread is entirely dependent upon their daily labor.

Resolved, That the relief should be simple and comprehensive; not fettered by provisions impossible to be executed in a season of trial and panic; but such as will tend to restore confidence in the general solvency of our people, and bring into active and beneficial circulation the products of our mines, fields and workshops.

Resolved, That we implore the Legislature to consider the sufferings which must inevitably follow in every department of labor, and to those also who have to exchange values, as merchants, traders and factors, if some relief be not promptly afforded by the present Legislature,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published, and a copy sent to each member of the General Assembly, now in session.

All the resolutions were adopted, with but one "No," which was distinctly uttered, and which was received with hisses.

Mr. FREDERICK FRALEY, a heavy coal dealer, was then introduced. He said he had passed through four suspensions of specie payment, but had never witnessed one attended with such distress, loss of confidence and forebodings of the future as the present. What is the cause?

A VOICE—The action of our small-headed, short-sighted Bank Presidents.

Mr. FRALEY—Well, what is the remedy? A renewal of confidence in these institutions which are the arteries of the commercial world, and thus renew confidence in everything. This can be brought about by a discontinuance of the run of those institutions. Depriving them of the ability to move is bringing all these elements of strength down, and ourselves too. Each man should willingly bear his share of the pressure burden to improve the times. Mr. F. then referred to how the coal trade of Pennsylvania, one branch of its industry, was now paralyzed and avowed that if that alone was able to recover, the tables would be turned as regards here, New-York and Boston exchanges. The latter would be worth nothing, notwithstanding we now had to succumb under difficulties we are unable to master. Then one dollar of Pennsylvania money would be redeemed in New-York and Boston with gold—that is, if such currency was then to be found there. There was really more gold and silver now in circulation among the people of Philadelphia than in New-York. If you should present an eagle at the best hotel in New-York to take out seven dollars, you would get three one dollar notes in charge. Four months ago, in prosperity, the people only wanted a small amount of specie. Yet now, when there is the greatest distress, they demand nothing but specie. Continue then to permit those instruments of exchange which you were satisfied with till now, still to pass from hand to hand and represent what will settle the debts of man to man, and this will alleviate all public and private distress, and save hundreds from bankruptcy and ruin.

The meeting then adjourned, those in attendance signing a memorial to the Legislature, embodying the sentiments of the resolutions.

The assemblage was more satisfied with the speeches than the resolutions.

MEETING AT HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Thursday, Oct. 8.

A large meeting was held here this evening to consider the present financial difficulties. Ex-Governor PORTER presided. Strong resolutions were adopted urging the Legislature to pass a relief law.

CONDITION OF THE PROVIDENCE BANKS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Oct. 8.

The following is a statement concerning the Providence Banks, dated Oct. 5:

Bills in circulation	$2,085,713 75
Deposits	255,756 24
Bills receivable	18,361,361 00
Specie	268,744 10

Compared with the returns made Sept. 28, this shows an increase of $126,328 25 in circulation; $330,613 84 in deposits; $26,837 57 in specie, and a decrease of $138,828 in bills receivable.

MONETARY AFFAIRS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 8.

Money is tight here. First-class paper is worth from 2½ to 4 per cent. a month. There are no failures of consequence. There is no money for exchanges, and no movement is possible until sterling can bring cash in New-York. The banks are extending every facility to factors, and all is cheerful.

FAILURE IN ALEXANDRIA, VA.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Thursday, Oct. 8.

The firm of FOWLE, SNOWDEN & Co., bankers, of this city, have failed. They are in no way connected with the long-established mercantile firm of FOWLE & Co.

FAILURE IN CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Thursday, Oct. 8.

J. MORRISON, a broker of this city, failed to-day.

Our Financial Troubles and the Paper Money System.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of yesterday I see an article over the signature of "Iron," indirectly advocating higher duties on imports, and implying that the present financial trouble is due alone to excessive importation.

Allowing that the exports of specie from the country have exceeded the imports during the last twelve years, as claimed, by $250,000,000, and that this is the origin of the present trouble, we must inquire into the causes of the excessive importation. I think these are closely connected with the enormously inflated condition of our currency.

When nine-tenths of the money of a country is composed of "lamp-black and rags," which is inherently worthless, the one-tenth in specie on which this enormous superstructure is built is worth more for such a basis than for its natural uses. But the mischief does not stop here. When the one-tenth is called out of the country to pay an honest debt, the bubble bursts.

Under the present system of Banking, if the $250,000,000 had remained, what was to have been expected but a greater inflation, to be followed by a worse revulsion? As the whole excess of the paper currency over the metallic is a practical *lie*, only tolerated for the convenience of exchange, so the end of it must always be in failure whenever the Banks are generally called on to do what they have promised to do; and so, too, the tendency must be continually to progress towards such a consummation. Knowing that it could not redeem its bills if presented, each Bank depends on borrowing of some other and continues extending its business, until at length all come to a *crisis*, and heavy importations of Specie are required.

As this paper money is useless for paying foreign debts, it is true that the end may be delayed by restricting importations. But to man has been given necessities that require the productions of all climates and regions of the earth for his development, and he has also been given the capacity to obtain them by commerce. The necessity for some of these, such as tea and coffee, is so apparent as not to be disputed; and it is but an extension of the argument to claim for all that are produced in foreign countries an equality.

If Providence has given us a country of such vast agricultural resources, that man's energies are worth more in its development than in making iron or cloth, why should we make ourselves blind to the fact, and endeavor to compete with the half-starved millions of Europe at the loom and forge? Is it not possible that our system of business is too artificial, and that, if we had fewer banks better secured, we might get on at least with the present tariff, not to say even with free trade? In imagining ourselves able to pay ten times what we owe, we go on and accumulate ten times as much foreign debt.

It is generally admitted that the country was never in a condition of greater material prosperity than at present—the trouble exists only in the circulating medium. If the crops of the country were doubled, we should be worse embarrassed. If every dollar of our late circulating medium had been composed of gold or silver, we should have heard no complaint. If our paper money would circulate in foreign countries, we should now be driving a madder trade than ever.

COTTON.

THURSDAY, Oct. 8, 1857.

The Banks—Their Faults and their Duty.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is a question worthy of deep consideration whether the Banks' conduct (in causing the panic) the last month or two is not worthy of severe rebuke.

The Banks virtually have given up discounting—they tell Mr. A: "We will not discount for you as usual, and yet we insist on your paying your paper discounted already by us when it falls due." "But how must I do it," says Mr. A; "You have discounted my paper heretofore and have found me honest, and I depended on your discounting for me again—here is my note at 60 days; I annex to it as collateral two notes of first-rate houses; credit me with the proceeds of the discount and debit me with my note falling due next week." "I will not," says Mr. Banker, "there is a monster, (I mean a panic) in the market—and I won't discount for you a bit. I shall expect you to make bricks without straw." "But, Mr. Banker, if you won't discount for your customers, your past loans and discounts, some 100 odd millions, will have to be paid within 60 days, as the paper discounted will then be due, and can you expect that amount can be paid you by your customers unless you renew their paper? We have only paper notes of our customers to give you in lieu." "Then suspend, *suspend*," says Mr. Banker, "and go to the d—l"—"and you go too," says Mr. A in a fume. The fact is, the Banks have caused the panic by contracting altogether. The apparent weekly contraction is owing to paper formerly discounted falling due and refused to be renewed. The Banks almost refuse to discount at all—the contraction is not two or three millions weekly—but in a great measure and in many instances it has been total. The apparent contraction is mostly owing to old paper falling due, and of course if the Banks refuse to discount, the 100 odd millions of loans will all come due in a few weeks without a dollar to pay it, for the parties who owe it are pressed for a cent. The only way the 100 odd millions can be paid is by the Banks renewing their discounts as before.

The Banks' proper course now is to correct their errors—afford their former accommodations to their customers; and if they find a pancity, a want of gold, let the Banks coalesce with each other and purchase gold in Europe, as the Banks of England and France do when hardly pressed for specie. This they can easily effect through the capitalists of Europe.

The course pursued by parties in Europe sometimes, when pushed for the moment for money to meet their obligations, might be followed here in these hard times. A's note to B falls due in a few days—B calls on A, tells him how he is circumstanced, that he holds securities but has no specie, but here is C's note which falls due in a month. "Be a good friend to me, A, don't cut me up, take C's note in lieu of mine and I will return the favor another time and the difference of interest now." B takes C's note and shakes hands with A—A is not obliged to run to Wall-street to get C's note discounted by Shylock, but gives it to B. If this practice was adopted in New-York, how many houses now suspended would have been in full operation.

Your obedient servant, H. P. J.

A Voice from a National Bank and Tariff Man.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Since the destruction of the United States Bank, *because it was not located in the City of New-York*, and the downfall of the Tariff in 1832, to appease "the beloved South," the country and all its great interests have been afloat upon a sea of "expedients," and will continue thus to float until we go back to the old measures of a United States Bank, and a Protective Tariff. A currency regulator is as necessary as a steam gauge, and a Protective Tariff is indispensable to the stability and success of our manufacturing, commercial and agricultural interests. There is but one interest in this country now *protected*, and that is the Sugar interest. Protect our worshops as the sugar-fields are protected by the Government, and the hum of industry would everywhere be heard, and the right arm of labor would everywhere be strengthened for more vigorous toil.

Look at the alarming statistics of your intelligent correspondent, "Iron," in the TIMES of this morning, and see how labor is paralyzed, and our people impoverished by sending out of the country in 12 years, for iron alone, the enormous sum of $223,867,215, when we can make better iron at home. This single fact should awaken the attention of the whole land. But as long as our country is under the rule of men *who cannot read our Constitution*—who are ignorant of "the true principles of our Government," and who are controlled by demagogues who have nothing to lose and nothing to gain but "Treasury pap" and "public plunder," we shall continue to float upon *expedients*, and see our great industrial and commercial interests prostrate at the feet of a false and destructive Democracy.

AN OLD FOGY.

The Money Panic—The Remedy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is only one effectual remedy for the present panic, and that should be adopted *at once*. The City Banks must receive and pay out the notes of the sound country Banks. A currency good enough for the people and business men is good enough for the Banks. A further forced contraction of country Bank circulation must react in its ruinous consequences upon the City Banks. If the former are compelled to proceed in the liquidation of their currency, they will have to continue to withdraw their public stock securities from the Bank Department, force them into market here, and draw their proceeds in specie from the City Banks. This operation has already gone quite too far for the public good, but the country Banks are not to blame. It is the necessary consequence of these sudden and forced contractions. The moment the City Banks shall adopt the policy of receiving and paying out the notes of the country Banks, commerce will revive, activity be exhibited in all the departments of business, and foreign bills and stocks, that have been selling at ruinous sacrifices, immediately rise to their real value. The measure will put into active business at least *fifteen millions* of dollars which have been suddenly withdrawn under the present system of New-York redemption. To secure the public against any possible loss upon this currency, they will have the rich products of the West, amounting to many millions more than that sum.

D.

Bank of Galena.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention was yesterday called to a notice posted on a bulletin in Wall-street, that the "Bank of Galena," at Galena, Ill., had failed.

This is the second false report of the kind relating to this Bank that has circulated within the past few days.

The Bank has not failed—has had no difficulty whatever. On the 1st of this month it had $65,000 coin on hand, against $44,000 circulation, which circulation, like all other banks of Illinois and Wisconsin, is fully secured by pledge of public stocks, (not mortgages.) It is not likely to fail during this senseless and mischievous "panic."

CHAS. N. ROGERS, No. 80 Wall-street.

What Would Help the Money Market.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If the New-York City banks would take all good *State* notes on deposit as they do each other's notes, it would help dealers, the State banks and every kind of business, instead of obliging dealers to go to brokers and deposit in the American Exchange and Metropolitan Banks. Then have those banks redeem these notes in specie. I think that is what causes half the suspensions of State banks.

F.

The Appleton and Stevens' Correspondence.

From the Boston Courier, Oct. 8.

We are very glad to print Mr. APPLETON's letter below. It derives great weight from the intelligence and experience of the writer. He writes upon a subject, with the details as well as the principles of which he is as familiar, perhaps, as any man in the country; and his letter is one certainly calculated to produce an impression, which we trust will not be lost upon those for whose benefit it is intended.

The letter of Mr. STEVENS, published in our paper of Tuesday last, excited no little surprise in our business circles. It showed a singularly inaccurate state of information on his part, as to the amount of specie in Massachusetts. But this was no more singular than the idea which it seemed intended to convey, that the banks of New-York were treating those of Boston with a sort of tender consideration, worthy of gratitude, not only for its liberality, but its condescension. There are banks in New-York which have acted with much honor and fairness towards our own, during the present disturbance of business affairs. It is equally true that others have not only drawn upon us for their balances in specie, but have absolutely refused, through their agents to receive drafts on other banks in New-York, for the amount, those agents alleging strict instructions to return only gold. Some, too, might think it looked a little pressing for them not to send their notes for collection to banks with which they corresponded here, to be passed to their credit, and then to be drawn for, but to have given small notes to their agents to collect, and to express men, even with orders to bring brck only specie. Thus to push them to the wall for every little item of indebtedness, by insisting on the gold, does not seem to us to afford much ground for a claim of assisting their neighbors. Under these circumstances, we cannot allow Mr. STEVENS to rest under the misapprehension that the Boston Banks are indebted to those of New-York for a general system of forbearance, by allowing their balances to stand. One of the leading newspapers of our sister city insisted, a day or two ago, that the New-England Banks *must suspend*, but that the New-York Banks must not. This looked to us a good deal like a disposition to get as much specie as possible into New-York, at the expense of our own means of credit.

We have yet to learn that our Banks have the least objection to discharge their debts and balances in specie. They have done so thus far, and probably will continue to do it. But pushed as they certainly have been for their liabilities by New-York Banks, the public ought not to be deluded into a belief that we have been expressly favored by them.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 5, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR: I have yours of the 2d, and am glad to find that you agree with me, and that your bank is expanding its discounts. I regret, however, that this course has not been adopted by the other banks, as the last official return (that of 26th ult.) shows an aggregate reduction instead of expansion in their loans. And the last reports do not show any alleviation in the stringency of the money market. I beg you will use your influence for an immediate and very considerable expansion, so important as I consider it for the interests of New-York and the whole country. I notice your remarks on our banks discounting long paper as encouraging the pernicious system of long credits. I have always been opposed to the system of long credits, but I recollect very well, as I was then in active business, that it was in consequence of 8 months being the established credits given by the New-York importers, that we were obliged to submit to the same on our manufactures. I am not aware that the credits now given in New-York, are shorter than those given in Boston. A good deal of improvement has been going on here within the last few years by offering large discounts for a short time. I do not agree with you that the banks should confine their discounts to short paper, which, if good for the banks, is bad for the community. I have been for upwards of 40 years a director of the Boston Bank, during the greater part of which time they have confined their discounts to real business paper, which should be paid at maturity, and have not refused it even when having six months to run. This system has worked well, and always gives the bank enough coming in to meet any emergency. I hardly recollect a discount day, when the bank has not been able to discount some new paper. What I call a really pernicious system is that of making loans on call, which seems to prevail extensively in New-York. This system, especially pernicious to borrowers, I hope is not adopted by your bank. I should think a bank with your large capital would find it difficult in ordinary times, to find business paper enough at short dates to meet their wants, and might frequently find it necessary to take accommodation paper with long paper, perhaps, as collateral. On referring to the published tables, I see that the banks of New-York have lessened their liabilities from one hundred and one millions, Aug. 15, to eighty-one millions, Sept. 24, certainly a most violent proceeding. The Boston banks reduced their liabilities from twenty-three millions, Aug. 17, to nineteen millions, Sept. 28, something less in proportion. Our banks are obliged to follow the course of New-York, but are in a perfectly easy position. It is their customers, the merchants, who feel the pressure.

Very truly your obedient servant,
NATHAN APPLETON.

By the way, I see the stock of your bank quoted at a tremendous depreciation. What is the cause? Is there anything but the severity of the money pressure? I trust not, but nothing can show more strongly the necessity of a decided relaxation.

J. A. STEVENS, Esq.

Failures, Assignments, &c.

From the Independent.

The following are the reported failures, assignments, &c., for the week:

Marcus Hull, Hinesburg, Vt., failed and assigned.

J. W. Clarke & Co., bankers, Boston, suspended.

Lawrence, Stone & Co., Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, dry goods commission merchants, suspended.

S. Frothingham, Jun., & Co., dry goods commission, Boston, suspended.

Butler, Keith & Co., hardware, Boston, suspended.

Richardson, Kendall & Co., dry goods, Boston, suspended.

Dutton, Baldwin & Macomber, dry goods commission, Boston, suspended.

Sweetzer, Gookin & Co., dry goods, Boston, suspended.

Moses Pond & Co., stoves, Boston, suspended.

Parsons, Cutler & Co., dry goods, Boston, suspended; liabilities about $400,000.

Benjamin Howard, commission, Boston, suspended; liabilities not large, and means supposed to be ample to pay in full.

Stephen Bartlett, sugars, Boston, suspended.

Peter C. Jones, paper, Boston, suspended.

Blake, Barnard & Co., agricultural implements, Boston, failed.

Proctor & Wood, produce, Boston, suspended.

Charles Smith, naval stores, Boston, failed.

John Emerson, coal, Boston, failed.

Abel Tompkins, books, Boston, failed.

Charles Rice, straw goods, Boston, suspended.

I. H. Spring, fancy goods, Boston, failed.

William Gault, Boston, gone into insolvency.

Scarritt & Hall, Waterbury, Conn., assigned.

Alexander Wood, Thompsonville, Conn., failed.

Pierre Choteau, Jun., & Co., New-York City, suspended and assigned. The iron house of P. Choteau, Jun., Sanford & Co., have not stopped, and we are assured will not.

Clark, Dodge & Co., bankers, New-York City, suspended.

Swift, Ransom & Co., bankers, New-York City, suspended.

Hutchinson, Tiffany & Co., dry goods commission, New-York City, suspended.

Pettibone & Platt, hardware, New-York City, assigned.

T. H. & E. H. Brown & Co., dry goods, New-York City, suspended.

Herman C. Adams, New-York City, assigned.

Charles A. Hands, New-York City, assigned.

D. Carolin & Son, dry goods, New-York City, suspended.

J. D. Philips & Co., furs, New-York City, suspended.

Miller, Bradley & Hall, fancy goods, New-York City, suspended.

H. G. Nichols & Co., iron, New-York City, suspended.

Hickox & Starr, hats, New-York City, suspended.

Drey & Sanders, findings, New-York City, failed; liabilities about $60,000.

West, Caldwell & Co., hat findings, New-York City, suspended; ask an extension, and will undoubtedly pay in full.

Ballard, Shute & Co., furs, New-York City, suspended; ask an extension of eight months, and offer to pay in full.

Starr & Underhill, hats, New-York City, suspended.

Townsend, Romar & Co., fancy goods, New-York City, suspended.

Walker, Worth & Co., groceries, New-York City, suspended.

Sargent, Brother & Co., hardware, New-York City, suspended.

Van Valkenburg & Co., straw goods, New-York City, suspended.

Frank & Strauss, clothing, New-York City, suspended.

A. C. Evans & Co., drugs, New-York City, suspended.

A. G. Perry & Co., jewelers, New-York City, suspended.

Samuel Hotaling & Co., salt, New-York City, suspended.

S. Swan & Bro., dry goods, New-York City, suspended.

Vanderburgh, Bonnett & Co., fancy goods, New-York City, suspended.

James Cropsey, dry goods, New-York City, failed and assigned.

A. G. Peckham, jeweler, New-York City, suspended.

R. E. Hatch, dry goods, New-York City, failed and assigned.

W. B. McKenzie, mantillas, New-York City, failed and compromised.

McCormick & Simpson, dry goods, New-York City, failed.

John M. Clark, butter, New-York City, failed.

Charles S. Matthews, hotel, New-York City, suspended.

Brooks & Armstrong, dry goods, New-York City, suspended.

Ide, Felt & Hall, straw goods, New-York City, suspended.

Ross, Newell & Co., fancy goods, New-York City, failed.

Blake & Brown, silks, New-York City, suspended.

Hanford & Brother, clothing, New-York City, suspended.

McArthur, Byrne, Gibbons & Co., dry goods, New-York-City, suspended.

Gage, Dater & Sloans, dry goods, New-York City, suspended.

Livingston & Ballard, grocers, New-York City, suspended.

Ely, Bowen & McConnell, dry goods, New-York City, suspended, ask an extension, and propose to pay in full.

Yelverton & Walker, grocers, New-York City, suspended.

Chapman, Pike & Co., fancy goods, New-York City, suspended, with liabilities of $250,000, but have a nominal surplus of $100,000.

Lee, Murphy & Avery, straw goods, New-York City, suspended.

Melliss & Ayres, importers, New-York City, suspended.

Willets & Co., hardware, New-York City, suspended.

Bowen, McNamee & Co., New-York City, suspended; ask an extension; have a large surplus; propose to pay in full, with interest.

S. P. Burton, Albany, N. Y., assigned.

John Morris, Utica, N. Y., assigned.

Edward Rogers, West Troy, N. Y., assigned.

Rochester Novelty Works, Rochester, N. Y., assigned.

W. H. Morgan & Son, Plattsburg, N. Y., assigned.

Powell, Ramsdell & Co., Newburg, N. Y., suspended.

Philip B. Langford, Rome, N. Y., assigned.

Charles C. Hart, Binghamton, N. Y., suspended.

L. W. Storms, LeRoy, N. Y., assigned.

Andrew Outtenon, Pulaski, N. Y., assigned.

Solomon Rathbun, Verona, N. Y., assigned.

Lewis Warren, Riga, N. Y., assigned.

George Warren, Riga, N. Y., assigned.

Alfred J. Wagner, Fort Plain, N. Y., assigned.

C. W. Churchman & Co., dry-goods commission, Philadelphia, suspended.

Rogers, Sennickson & Co., coal, Philadelphia, suspended.

Lippincott, Coffin & Co., dry goods, Philadelphia, suspended.

White, Stevens & Co., sugar, Philadelphia, suspended.

John Ely & Co., dry goods, Philadelphia, suspended.

Allibone & Jenks, oil, Philadelphia, suspended.

J. Halsey & Moore, dry goods, Philadelphia, suspended.

E. Arnold, dry goods, Philadelphia, suspended.

Lucien Scott, Scranton, Penn., assigned.

J. M. Hughes, Westchester, Penn., failed.

R. H. Watson, Savannah, Geo., failed and assigned.

Kennet, Dix & Co., New-Orleans, La., suspended.

E. W. Clarke & Brother, bankers, St. Lous, suspended.

James H. Lucas & Co., bankers, St. Louis, Mo., suspended.

Choteau, Harrison & Valle, St. Louis, Mo., suspended.

George M. Willing, Fulton, Mo., suspended.

Hutchings & Co., bankers, Louisville, Ky., assigned.

John Smidt & Co., bankers, Louisville, Ky., suspended; nominal assets, $119,532, and liabilities, $98,084; will probably soon resume.

Simon Steinan, Louisville, Ky., suspended and assigned.

Dunlevy, Drake & Co., bankers, Cincinnati, Ohio, suspended.

Shreeve, Steele & Co., iron, Cincinnati, Ohio, suspended; it is thought temporarily.

M. A. Raymond, Cincinnati, Ohio, assigned.

I. P. B. Jewett, Cleveland, Ohio, assigned to G. E. Herrick.

A. & L. Smith & Co., Marion, Ohio, assigned.

V. C. Hanna, Indianapolis, Ind., assigned.

Swift Brother & Johnston, bankers, Chicago, Ill., suspended.

Moore, Hollenbush & Co., bankers, Quincy, Ill., suspended.

Richard B. Landon, Bloomington, Ill., failed; liabilities about $90,000.

Burdett & Sanger, Rock Island, Ill., assigned.

Conner & Jolley, Fulton City, Ill., suspended and assigned.

Davis & Barton, Janesville, Wis., assigned.

D. S. Durrie, Madison, Wis., assigned.

Green, Thomas & Co., Burlington, Iowa, suspended.

Wickersham & Williams, Davenport, Iowa, assigned.

Young, Smith & Jones, Oskaloosa, Iowa, assigned.

R. H. Brett, banker, Toronto, C. W., assigned.

W. B. Aiken, Oakville, C. W., failed and left the place.

The City and Country Banks.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

GENESEE VALLEY, Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1857.

We are in the midst of a panic, caused by general imprudence and recklessness, the details of which it is idle to go into just now.

We have an abundant harvest, and the farmers are preparing their crops for sale at current prices. But we have no purchasers. The produce movement is at a stand-still. The seller stands ready, the purchaser ready, but for want of a medium of exchange, there are no transactions. The Banks do not discount to the grain buyers. They say that they cannot, for they have to redeem their currency, not only at their counters, but at Albany, Troy and New-York. Our Banks in good standing will loan their money on a certificate of deposit in the Eastern banks, on sight drafts commanding specie—and upon these only—for this necessity is imposed on them by the present laws of redemption.

The banks of the interior have too long suffered under this law: and the "Regulating" banks have too long held control of affairs. They impose upon the country banks the necessity of supplying the funds, to forward all the produce to tide-water, which, when shipped to Europe, is equivalent to specie in New-York banks, and at the same time subjects them to a drain for specie. *It is the New-York banks, and the other redeeming agencies, that are now running the banks in the interior.* These are the centres where distrust is organized. They ply the machinery for hampering, harassing and ruining the banks of the interior. *And they do nothing else.* They do not furnish currency to bring the produce to market; and they will not let the country banks put out their circulation for that purpose. If a bank in the interior discounts some $5,000 or $10,000 for the purpose of buying up corn and wheat and forwarding it to the sea board, *the banks of New-York snatch it up and commence a run upon them for specie.*

They say it is a bad rule that will not work both ways. Suppose the City banks were compelled to redeem in the country, what then? But it is useless to talk of suppositions. Let us look at the present actuality. What is the meaning and what is to be the end of this? The press, the leaders of public opinion, the bank directors, all cry out to the people to have confidence! The currency is good, they say, but the billholders refuse confidence in it. But these banks in New-York, Albany and Troy not only set the example of distrust, but have done nothing else for a month past except run the banks of the interior for specie, and "throw out" bills of banks as good, if not better than their own!

Now this is all wrong, and as foolish as it is wrong. *The bill of a Bank in Rochester is as good as that of a Bank in New-York—secured by the same pledges.* It is not difficult to imagine that by the stoppage of importations and purchases in New-York, that City might become a debtor, instead of a creditor, to the country. What, people ask, in such a contingency, would be the effect of a drain of specie, like that now going on?

There must be a stop to this! If the winter closes before the crop is brought forward to the Eastern merchants, the New York City Banks will be to blame! They will reap the consequences of discredit in Europe, and dearth in the Atlantic ports. Their situation will not be enviable; and it will not be lightened by the sympathies or help of the banks of the interior; or by the contributions of the merchants of the interior, made insolvent by this suicidal policy.

PRODUCER.

State Deposits in Suspended Banks.

From the Albany Argus.

We find by the Report of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, (Senate Doc. No. 10,) that the Canal moneys belonging to the Sinking Fund, &c., have been deposited in the following banks, which have suspended. The State has taken the bonds of Directors for the deposits, though this kind of guaranty is not likely to be available in cases of general suspension like the present:

Names of Banks.	Amounts.
Bank of Central New-York, Utica	$16,277 18
Bank of Corning	20,247 29
Bank of Orleans, Albion	25,287 72
Dairymen's Bank, Newport	15,277 88
Genesee River Bank, Mount Norris	21,030 60
Hollister Bank, Buffalo	57,274 30
Huguenot Bank, New-Paltz	20,608 17
Niagara River Bank, Tonawanda	23,338 05
Oliver Lee & Co.'s Bank, Buffalo	34,951 10
Ontario Bank, Utica	31,572 66
Sackett's Harbor Bank, Buffalo	38,874 92
Western Bank, Lockport	1,576 15
Yates County Bank, Penn Yan	2,317 28
Agricultural Bank, Herkimer	21,211 59
Old Saratoga Bank, Schuylerville	10,041 67
Powell Bank, Newburgh	10,041 66
Total	$343,611 57

The above amounts were on deposit on the 30th day of September last. They may have been increased or diminished since.

Present and Past.

From the Commercial.

MESSRS. EDITORS: At the present moment is it not well to look at the past, and reap some benefit from experience?

During that momentous period of the year 1825, when both the Government and Bank of England were trembling from the condition of financial matters, THOMAS ATWOOD, of Birmingham, an exceedingly intelligent and practical man, (afterwards for many years a member of the British Parliament,) feeling that unless confidence were immediately restored, neither the ministry could hold power, nor the Bank of England remain solvent, went up to London, had an interview with Lord LIVERPOOL, and so impressed him with the importance of prompt action toward this end on the part of the Bank of England, and that expansion alone could effect it, that Lord LIVERPOOL had an interview with the Managers of the Bank, and urgently advised such a course. The result was an immediate expansion, and in 48 hours that $1,000 notes were freely circulating. Within a week the hoarded gold was returning to the Bank, and within a fortnight the panic had subsided, and you, Messrs. Editors, will doubtless recollect the immediate influence it had upon financial matters here.

BANK EXTENSION.

The California Drafts.

From the Journal of Commerce.

The payments upon Messrs. SATHER & CHURCH'S drafts are coming out better than at first anticipated. The drafts upon other points which accompanied the gold as a remittance have been promptly met as far as heard from, and this has put the bank in funds to pay nearly everything which had been presented up to 3 o'clock to-day. There will therefore be few or no bills to go back by to-day's steamer, and it is probable that before another mail, arrangements will be made for funds to protect the whole. The drafts on Messrs. WILLETS & Co. were against shipments of produce more than sufficient to cover, and there is a fair prospect that the money will be raised on these bills of lading. The American Exchange Bank, so far from showing any indifference toward the credit of the drawers, is doing all it can, in justice to others, to carry out the proposed arrangement.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Oct. 8—6, P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. Sales: 3,200 barrels at $4 75 for Superfine; $5 for Extra, and $5 25@5 50 for double extra brands. WHEAT opened dull, closing firmer. Sales: 32,000 bushels at 76c., cash, early, for Chicago Spring, and later, 78c.@82c. for ditto on short time. CORN generally held at the close at 60c. OATS firm at 36c. WHISKY firmer. Sales: small lots at 17¾c.@17⅞c., cash and time. FREIGHTS firm. 14c. for WHEAT to New-York. *Lake Imports for the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-day:* 4,000 barrels Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Oct. 8—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT very quiet. Sales last evening 6,500 bushels at 95c. for red, including 4,500 bushels Chicago Spring for Canada at 85c. CORN dull. Sales 30,000 bushels at 62½c@63c. *Freights to New-York*—Flour 34c.; Wheat 10c. *Lake Imports to-day*—27,000 bushels Wheat. *Canal Exports*—1,700 bbls. Flour; 14,000 bushels Wheat; 27,000 bushels Corn; 2,000 bushels Rye.

ALBANY, Thursday, Oct. 8—6 P. M.

FLOUR remains very dull; sales 800 bbls. The very best brands Genesee command $7 50. WHEAT—No sales. RYE selling at 73c.@75c. CORN—Sales 2,500 bushels, in lots, at 69c.@70c. WHISKY—No sales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 7.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 2,500 bales, at irregular prices. Middling, 13⅛c. Sales yesterday supposed to be 2,000 bales. Red WHEAT, $1 10; Mixed CORN, 75c.; Barreled LARD, 17¾c. EXCHANGE and FREIGHTS are at a stand-still.

* * *

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Thursday.—First Board.*—$600 Chesapeake & Delaware Canal 6s, 62½; $600 City 6s, 82¾; $800 do., new, 93¾; $1,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 80½; $2,000 do., 80¾; $1,000 do., 81; $1,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 46; 15 Pennsylvania Railroad, 34; 25 do., 33¾; 20 do., 33½; 11 do., 33; 20 North Pennsylvania Railroad, 8; 8 Reading Railroad, 14½; 200 do., 14; 10 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 14; 50 Union Canal, 2½.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 120; Philadelphia 6s, 82½@83; Philadelphia Railroad, [illegible]; Philadelphia 6s, new, 93¼@93½; Pennsylvania 5s, 80½@81; Reading Railroad, 13¾@14; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 60@66; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, 70@80; Pennsylvania Railroad, 32@33; Morris Canal Consolidated, 36@39; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 52@56; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 7½@8½; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 13¾@14¼; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 9@11; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mortgage, 62@66; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 2d mt., 49@50; Long Island, 7½@7¾; Vicksburg Railroad, 5@7; Girard Bank, 7½@8; Lehigh Zinc, ½@1; Union Canal, 2@2½; New-Creek, ¼@1; Cattawissa Railroad, 6@8.

Kansas Items.

The Missouri *Democrat* says:

"The Mayor of Leavenworth informed our correspondent, that between four or five hundred Missourians were already scattered through that county, for the purpose of voting. It was reported that from two to three thousand had entered the southern portion of Kansas, peaceably, in small squads and scattered throughout different precincts.

The Chairman of the Free State Territorial Committee, complained that the party took little interest in the election, and in many places were appointing no outside judges to watch votes, or taking other precautionary measures.

The Pro-Slavery men at Doniphan, had resolved, in public meeting, to fight, if necessary, in company with the Free-State citizens, to prevent illegal voting to-day.

The Delaware Indians in Kansas are much exercised at the coming of Missourians to mark off claims upon their lands. It is pretended that the Delawares have sold this portion of their lands, and the Missourians, who are all armed, are "squatting" upon it.

SEVERAL BEAUTIFUL FARMS, FINE rolling prairie, well watered and timbered, and ample coal and plaster beds, in the finest portions of Iowa, will be exchanged for improved City property.
A. M. FERRIS & BRO., No. 1 Hanover-st.